



# C&D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 189

APRIL 6, 1968

No. 4599

## Council Election Nominations

### 24 CANDIDATES TO CHOOSE FROM

THE list (just issued) of candidates for election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in May comprises twenty-four names. All seven sitting members of Council are standing for re-election. The candidates are:—

William Arthur BEANLAND, Rosendale;  
 Christopher Harold BLENKIRON, Wigan;  
 Stanley BLUM, London;  
 Eric Arthur BROCKLEHURST, Hull;  
 Mary Agnes BURR, Nottingham;  
 William Martindale DARLING, South Shields;  
 Dengar Robinson EVANS, Cardiff;  
 Bernard FOSTER, Cottingham;  
 Maxwell GORDON, Leeds;  
 David Neville GORE, Dorking;  
 John Bennett GROSSET, Edinburgh;  
 Richard Cedric Burke JONES, Theydon Bois;  
 William Henry JONES, London;  
 Estelle Josephine Mary LEIGH, Aughton;  
 Enid LUCAS-SMITH, Cookham Dean;  
 Michael Edward MILLWARD, Enfield;  
 William Felix PATTERSON, Sheffield;  
 Arthur Gordon REED, Leeds;  
 Thomas REID, Haslemere;  
 Charles Herbert Preston ROBINSON, Mansfield;

Harry STEINMAN, Manchester;  
 Charles Richmond THEWLIS, Middlesbrough;  
 Albert Dudley VAUGHAN, London;

Ithel Henry WILLIAMS, London;  
 It was also reported that the following had accepted nomination as candidates for election as auditors 1968:—

Alan Hoyle BRIGGS, Horsham;  
 Harold Treves BROWN, Pinner;  
 John Capel HANBURY, Ware;  
 Sir Harry JEPHCOTT, Greenford;  
 Leslie Gerald MATTHEWS, London.

### N.P.U. Executive

#### ELECTION RESULTS

RESULTS of elections in seven divisions for the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee have been declared as follows (elected members in capitals, votes cast in parenthesis):—  
*North-western division* 1: A. MEDCALFE (148), H. Jobson (53). *North-eastern division* 3: D. ROYCE (106), B Foster (33), G. A. Hutton (83). *Western division* 1: T. G. ANWYL (93), I. T. Owen (19). *Eastern division* 1: C. JACOBS (178), R. C. Timson (62). *Southern division* 1: A. HOWELLS (184), J. C.

N. Wilford (110). *Southern division* 2: R. STODDART (153), S. G. Bubb (77), A. J. C. Bull (103), Mrs. Enid Lucas-Smith (42). *Metropolitan division* (three members): A. ALDINGTON (382), D. J. A. MORGAN (350), D. N. SHARPE (368), R. G. Worby (272).

### Stain Removers

#### CHEMISTS THE MAIN SALES OUTLET

SALES of spot and stain removers appear to be greatest in the Midlands and lowest in London and Wales according to a survey carried out in April 1967 by European Research Consultants, Ltd., 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. As part of a larger survey on household cleaning products, the interview covered 2,300 households throughout Great Britain. The retail outlet most widely used was found to be the chemist, taking 26.5 per cent. of all purchases. Bazaars, 14.5 per cent. and Co-operatives, 12.8 per cent. were favoured by the "lower and middle classes." Dab-it-off was the most frequently purchased brand followed by 1001 and Thawpitt.

### A "Contractor's" Fine

#### MINISTER RAISES AMOUNT

THE Pharmaceutical Service Committee of the Inner London Executive Council recommended recently that a company chemist should be censured and that £5 5s. should be withheld from the contractor's remuneration. The Minister of Health has decided to increase to £25 the amount to be withheld. The prescription was for 8 fl. oz. of a lotion consisting of boric acid



ON OCCASION: Pharmacist Mayor of Canterbury, Councillor B. A. Porter, J.P., M.P.S., was host to the Pharmaceutical Society's president (Allen Aldington), headquarters party and local pharmacists at a dinner on the eve of the Society's regional conference in the city on March 30 (see C. & D., March 30, p. 290). In the picture are the mayor and mayoress, other members of the city council and city officials, and some of the guests.



gr. 12 per oz., zinc sulphate gr. 1 per oz. and rose water, and the Council's analyst reported an excess of 12.5 per cent. of boric acid and 41 per cent. of zinc sulphate. The company's superintendent pharmacist and manager who appeared before the Committee were unable to account for the incorrect dispensing. In 1965 the company had been found in breach of service in connection with another prescription. The Ministry of Health, in its letter to the Council, said the Minister regarded the percentage errors disclosed as evidence of careless dispensing. The Council's view was that, though it was the second time the pharmacy had been in breach, a different pharmacist had been involved on the first occasion.

## Essential Oil Still

### SPECIALLY DESIGNED UNIT UNDER TEST

A SPECIALLY designed still for extracting essential oils has been undergoing full scale trials at the Tropical Products Institute's Industrial technology department. Built to the Institute's specification by Rose, Downs and Thompson, Hull, and weighing 3½ tons, it is completely assembled and ready to operate, within a single framework, so that it can be shipped, loaded on to a lorry, unloaded near a producing area and operated without needing skilled labour for assembly. It is equipped with a diesel generator and oil-fired boiler, and is thus independent of any local services other than water. The still under test will be sent to Dominica, one of the Windward Islands, in the autumn, where mem-

bers of the Institute's essential oils division will carry out a programme of work on the improvement of bay oil.

## Food Standards

### COMPOSITIONAL ORDERS REVIEW

THE Food Standards Committee is reviewing a number of Food Standards Compositional Orders including those relating to baking powder, mustard, edible gelatine and curry powder. The Committee has been asked to make recommendations for any necessary amendments and consider whether the Orders are still required under present conditions. Interested parties having comments they wish to be taken into consideration by the Committee should forward them to the secretary, Food Standards Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Room 434, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, before April 23.

## Employment Tax

### WHOLESALE APPROACH CHANCELLOR

THE Federation of Wholesale Organisation have written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressing its members' "profound shock and bitter resentment over the vicious increase" in selective employment tax from September. They seek a meeting with the Chancellor to put forward their views on the situation, which they describe as "so patently unjust for wholesalers." An "objective and constructive" review of the situation is hoped for by the Federation.

## BRITISH NATIONAL FORMULARY

### Proposed omissions from 1968 edition

THE Joint Formulary Committee announces that the following preparations, included in the British National Formulary, 1966, are provisionally listed for omission from the 1968 edition:—

Acetarsol tablets  
Alkaline nasal solution-tablets  
Aminophylline tablets  
Amphetamine tablets  
Angiotensin injection  
Aspirin mixture  
Aspirin mixture, paediatric  
Aspirin and opium compound tablets  
Atropine and cocaine eye ointment  
Atropine sulphate soluble tablets, paediatric  
Belladonna and ephedrine mixture, paediatric  
Belladonna and ipecacuanha mixture, paediatric  
Bemegride injection  
Benzocaine compound ointment  
Benzylpenicillin solution-tablets  
Benzylpenicillin tablets  
Boric acid ear-drops  
Buffered cream  
Calcium carbonate compound mixture, paediatric  
Chloroxylenol irrigation  
Cleamide tablets  
Colocynth and jalap compound tablets  
Demethylchlorotetracycline capsules  
Demethylchlorotetracycline syrup  
Deoxycortone injection  
Dexamethasone tablets  
Dexamphetamine tablets  
Dienoestrol tablets  
Dimethisterone tablets  
Ergot tablets  
Ferric chloride gargle  
Hamamelis ointment  
Hamamelis suppositories  
Hamamelis and zinc oxide suppositories  
Hydrocortisone lozenges

Ipecacuanha and ammonia mixture, paediatric  
Ipecacuanha mixture, paediatric  
Ipecacuanha opiate mixture, paediatric  
Iodine compound paint  
Isocarboxazid tablets  
Lead lotion  
Liquorice lozenges  
Meprobamate tablets  
Mercuric oxide eye ointment  
Methadone linctus  
Methallenestrol tablets  
Methoin tablets  
Methoxamine injection  
Methylamphetamine tablets  
Nialamide tablets  
Noscapine linctus  
Oestradiol benzoate injection  
Phanquone tablets  
Phenacetin and caffeine tablets  
Phenacetin tablets  
Phenindione tablets  
Phenol and alkali mouth-wash  
Phenoxybenzamine capsules  
Phensuximide capsules  
Phentolamine injection  
Pholcodine linctus, strong  
Phystostigmine eye ointment  
Plague vaccine  
Polymyxin injection  
Potassium chlorate and phenol gargle  
Potassium citrate and hyoscyamus mixture  
Soap enema  
Solapson injection, strong  
Solapson tablets  
Sulphadiazine tablets  
Sulphafurazole tablets  
Sulphamethizole tablets  
Tetrachloroethylene draught  
Thyroid tablets  
Tolazoline tablets  
Tryparsamide injection  
Viomycin sulphate injection  
Zinc and ichthammol cream

## IRISH NEWS

### THE REPUBLIC

## Justice Warns Pharmacists

### "IF NO LOCUM AVAILABLE, CLOSE"

JUSTICE J. A. Carr warned William Joseph Burke, M.P.S.I., 4 Castle Street Dalkey, at Dun Laoghaire court on March 21, that if a locum tenens could not be engaged it would be better to close the pharmacy, "so that nobody would sell something so potentially dangerous." Summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for having permitted an unqualified person to sell a proprietary cough mixture containing codeine (a Part 2 poison) Mr. Burke was fined £5 with £4 11s expenses and £3 3s. costs. For permitting the mixture to be sold without a prominent label bearing the word "poison" and for failing to label the medicine with the name and address of the seller he was fined £5 with £3 3s. costs. Mr. John Gaynor (solicitor for the Society) said that the purchase had been made by the Society's inspector (Mr. P. Cummins) who had found that the assistant on duty was not a pharmacist. Mr. Burke pleaded, through his solicitor that he had been suddenly taken ill and for a considerable time was confined to hospital. The justice said that control of poison must be regarded as of prime importance. When unable to get a qualified substitute, Mr. Burke should have arranged to close his pharmacy. He accepted that Mr. Burke had been taken ill, but the responsibility thrown on a pharmacist owning a pharmacy was grave indeed.

## IRISH BREIVITIES

### THE NORTH

THE office of the Ulster Chemists' Association will be closed for the Easter holidays on April 15 and 16. Members of the Ulster Wholesal Chemists' Association will also be closed on those two days.

### THE REPUBLIC

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Student Association would like to hear from pharmacists willing to act as hosts under the Student Exchange Scheme in 1968. Particulars may be had from Miss Mary Broc, Liaison Secretary, c/o College of Pharmacy, 18 Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, 4.

THE Postgraduate Education Committee is holding a lecture and film show on diabetes at the lecture theatre, College of Pharmacy, Dublin 4 at 8 p.m. on April 23. Professor R. J. Timoney (dean of the College) is presiding and the speaker is Dr. M. Drury.

A LIMITED number of copies of a postal course in pharmacology, originally introduced by the Postgraduate Education Committee at £2 per copy are now being offered to pharmacists. The course deals comprehensively and clearly and concisely with every aspect of the subject. Copies (price £1 each) may be had on application to the director, Dr. D. W. P. Boyd, College of Pharmacy, 18 Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, 4.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

A NEW medical magazine programme for laymen, titled "In Practice," began on B.B.C. Radio 4 on April 4.

New premises to house the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals for England and Wales were opened at 93 Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Gardiner) on March 25.

INSTRUCTIONS for the dispensing of heroin to addicts in Scotland have been issued by the Scottish Home and Health Department. They are similar to those issued for England and Wales (see *C. & D.*, December 2, 1967, p. 504).

A £25 MILLION plan to mine potash in North Yorkshire has been announced by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. and the Chartered Consolidated Finance Group. The mine is expected to meet Britain's requirements and provide some exports.

THE Retail Trades Education Council is bringing to the attention of the Minister of Labour "the unfortunate consequences in the field of education and training" resulting from the uncertainty created by further delays in the establishment of the proposed distributive industry training board.

A SURVEY of members' professional earnings is being carried out jointly by the Royal Institute of Chemistry, Institute of Physics and Physical Society, Institution of Metallurgists, Institute of Biology and Institute of Mathematics and its Applications. The survey has the backing of the Ministry of Technology.

THE Medical Research Council have made a grant of £5,700 to Dr. N. G. Waton, of the department of pharmacy, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, to continue his research into the origins of histamine. The council have also granted Dr. J. R. Parratt, of the same department, £3,600 for research into the mechanism of action of drugs used in coronary heart disease.

FIRMS exhibiting in British industrial exhibitions held outside Western Europe will be eligible for a contribution from the Board of Trade of up to 50 per cent. towards the costs of (a) translating sales literature for distribution at the exhibition; (b) the return fares of two representatives manning each firm's stand, and (c) the return freight on goods exhibited for sale, which are unsold and returned within twelve months.

WHETHER the Sainsbury committee's recommendation for the abolition of brand names for drugs is practicable or even desirable may be doubted, says a *British Medical Journal* leading article (March 30). The article refers to the rôle of formulation in drug efficacy, the controls exercised by a good company, compound products, and the "devastating" effect on the industry of the suggested Trade Marks Act revision.

## SPORT

## Golf

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.—Results of the outing to Duddingston on March 27 were:—Winner, M. Meehan (17) 70; Scratch, W. Renton, 83; Section no. 2, G. Brown (24) 75.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

*One of our ancestors*

A character I have only recently come across had a career I found of absorbing interest. He was, in some respects, an organic compound of rare structure, whose talents at a later stage of our history would have ensured for him a place in Essex Street. My reason for qualifying my assertion with the words "in some respects" will emerge. His name was James Tytler and he was born in the town of Brechin. Like many others of his countrymen who were above average in learning and intelligence, he was a clergyman's son, acquiring in the eighteenth century an accurate knowledge of Latin and Greek, together with an extensive acquaintance with biblical literature and scholastic theology. It might have been thought that his future was clearly mapped out, but young James discovered an interest in medicine and was apprenticed to a surgeon in the nearby town of Forfar. Thereafter he was sent to attend medical classes in Edinburgh, where he "cultivated experimental chemistry and controversial theology with equal assiduity." After marriage he settled at the town of Leith as an apothecary, depending largely for his business on the patronage of his religious connections in a small and unorthodox movement. But controversy and a seeking after the truth led him to sever his connection with the sect, with disastrous results to his business, which he had neglected while pursuing his dissenting policy. Here it should be made clear that at that time the apothecary in Scotland was the druggist. After his business failure, Tytler moved to Berwick and then to Newcastle, where he found employment in preparing medicines for the druggists but, as the account of his life states, "the liberality of his employers being insufficient to preserve an increasing family from the evils of penury," he returned to Edinburgh in 1772, taking refuge from his creditors in a sanctuary within the precincts of Holyrood House, which resembled in more than one way the Marshalsea to which the father of Little Dorrit resorted.

*Literature and magnesia*

During Tytler's enforced residence in his debtor's sanctuary he wrote a poem describing his fellow unfortunates, and commenced a literary career by publishing a religious essay—composed at the printing press without a manuscript and from a press of his own construction. There began a series of literary ventures which enabled him to leave his debtors' "prison" and to write voluminously on a wide variety of subjects, which brought some fame to those who employed him, for his work appeared under the name of the paymaster. He was author and editor of works connected with geography, history, chemistry, anatomy and medicine before becoming principal editor of the second edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, for which he wrote a large proportion of the scientific treatises and histories. After that almost incredible labour he attended the printing house, where he performed the offices of compiler and corrector of the press at a salary of sixteen shillings a week. And all the while, to the distraction of his employers, he continued to conduct experiments in chemistry, electricity and mechanics that consumed a large portion of his time and money. The account from which I have unashamedly quoted records that he discovered and carried out a process—of which he was the inventor—for preparing magnesia. After disclosing his secret to his employer he was dismissed without reward.

*Genius*

There is little room for more, except to record that Tytler ascended—the first to do so in Scotland—in a fire-balloon, and was thereafter referred to as "Balloon" Tytler. But there were weaknesses, of which alcohol was one. His controversial nature led to the publication of an almost seditious pamphlet, and he fled to the United States to become the owner of a newspaper. Poor Tytler: "An obscure, tippling but extraordinary body," in the words of Robert Burns—but a genius if ever there was one.



## J.I.C. SALARY SCALES

### New rates for assistants

NEW salary scales for dispensing and shop assistants in retail pharmacies have been agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy, England and Wales. The revised wage scales come into operation on pay day in the week commencing April 29. All other provisions of the Agreement are operative from April 1. A joint subcommittee of the Council was appointed in May 1966 to review the J.I.C. agreements in detail in the light of present-day circumstances and to evolve proposals for a realistic and up-to-date agreement. The Council completed its consideration of the subcommittee's report upon the agreement (covering dispensing assistants, shop assistants and all other male workers)

### MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES

#### DISPENSING ASSISTANTS\*

##### MALES

AGE	LONDON		PROVINCIAL	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
20	11	1 3	10	15 0
21	12	0 0	11	15 0
22	12	10 3	12	5 0
23	13	4 9	12	15 0
24	14	0 6	13	5 0

##### FEMALES

AGE	LONDON		PROVINCIAL	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
20	10	1 0	9	15 0
21	11	0 0	10	15 0
22	11	10 3	11	5 0
23	12	4 9	11	15 0
24	13	0 6	12	5 0

\* Who have completed not less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and who are wholly or mainly engaged in dispensing.

#### SHOP ASSISTANTS (other than apprentices)

##### MALES

AGE	LONDON		PROVINCIAL "A"		PROVINCIAL "B"	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
15	110	0	105	0	100	0
16	122	6	117	6	112	6
17	135	0	130	0	125	0
18	160	0	155	0	150	0
19	180	0	175	0	170	0
20	202	6	197	6	192	6
21	227	6	222	6	217	6
22	240	0	235	0	230	0

##### FEMALES

AGE	LONDON		PROVINCIAL "A"		PROVINCIAL "B"	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
15	97	6	92*	6	87	6
16	107	6	102	6	97	6
17	117	6	112	6	107	6
18	135	0	130	0	125	0
19	145	0	140	0	135	0
20	155	0	150	0	145	0
21	167	6	162	6	157	6
22	177	6	172	6	167	6

#### ALL OTHER MALE WORKERS (other than apprentices)

AGE	LONDON		PROVINCIAL "A"		PROVINCIAL "B"	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
15	106	0	101	0	94	6
16	113	0	107	6	100	0
17	121	0	115	6	107	6
18	148	6	143	0	134	0
19	161	6	154	0	143	0
20	179	0	170	6	159	6
21	211	6	203	6	190	0
22	228	0	220	0	211	6

and its proposals for a new agreement were sent to the Ministry of Labour on November 15, 1967, in accordance with the Government's prices and incomes policy. The Minister's approval of the amended agreement was received on March 29. A Press notice issued with the agreement states: "It is clearly understood by both sides of the Joint Council and by the Minister that many of the amendments, including the amendments to the wage rates, reflect a new approach by the Council and a decision to bring the D.S.A. Agreement much more nearly into line with actual conditions in retail pharmacy, and that there is no question of the new agreement justifying increases to maintain a differential where one exists between J.I.C. rates and actual wages."

The weekly rates are for a normal working week of not more than forty-two hours, exclusive of mealtimes. The agreement provides for a fortnight's annual holiday with full pay, plus a further week, divided at the discretion of the employer, into not more than two periods, for employees who, on the immediately preceding March 31, have completed three years' continuous service with the same employer. The further one-week's holiday is being granted during the holiday year April 1, 1968, to March 31, 1969, only to employees who have completed three years' continuous service on January 1. The agreement also provides for sickness payments ranging from three weeks in any year after six months' continuous service to six weeks after five years, seven weeks after seven years, nine weeks after nine years and eleven weeks after eleven years of service.

## HEALTH SERVICES BILL

### "Services of the Crown" definition extended

DURING the report stage of the Health Services and Public Health Bill on April 1, Mr. W. O. J. ROBINSON moved a new clause to make it possible to use a patented invention in the general, medical and dental services. He said the clause had been prompted by the report of the Sainsbury Committee, which stated that "since the negotiation of prices may sometimes fail to result in agreement, a procedure must be available to which Ministers may have recourse," and recommended that Ministers should consider amending the National Health Service Acts to bring the general medical and pharmaceutical services within the definition of "services of the Crown" for the purposes of section 46 of the Patents Act, 1949. That section enabled any Government Department or person authorised by that Department to "make, use and exercise" any patented invention in the services of the Crown, free in general terms from the restriction of the patent but subject to various specific conditions. He realised that the new clause might lead to a further infringement of the protection granted to patentees, but he was sure that, if the Minister found it necessary to invoke those additional powers, he would not do so unless it were absolutely necessary and a last resort.

### Lifeblood of the Industry

MR. NIGEL FISHER said the new clause extended the use of Section 46 to the pharmaceutical service as a whole instead of merely to the hospital service. He did not think it should apply to either. Patents were the lifeblood of the pharmaceutical industry and its main protection against the piracy of a new discovery. There was no incentive whatever to carry out expensive research if the result of it could be copied by a rival and sold without any research on his part.

Without adequate patent protection, research would not be worth while. Innovation would cease and in the end that would kill a valuable export industry. Section 46 of the Patents Act enabled the Government to obtain

supplies for the services of the Crown of patented drugs from unlicensed sources abroad, a loophole in the patent law that had never been intended to apply to pharmaceutical products but to defence equipment or something of that sort. It remained a threat in the hands of the Minister. The new clause would extend his powers and encourage fears in the industry that he intended to use them.

The use of that "big stick" by the Minister would no doubt in some cases produce an ephemeral financial saving, but it would certainly result in a long-term loss to the United Kingdom's balance of payments and seriously discourage research.

### Danger to Health

Its use was also dangerous to health because Continental imports might well be substandard and, if spread through the whole pharmaceutical service, difficult to check for quality.

He agreed they might be cheaper. Italy, for example, sold abroad at prices much lower than her domestic prices. But he understood that Italy was likely to introduce legislation to give some patent protection. It would be ironic if, at the same time, the United Kingdom were to weaken the protection given to her own pharmaceutical industry.

That industry was of the greatest importance both to the health of the people and to exports and the balance of payments. The proper way to deal with the issue was to leave the Banks Committee to consider it. The Minister ought not to introduce it "through the back door" against the interests of the industry and the strong advice of the Confederation of British Industry. MR. LAURENCE PAVITT supported the amendment, quoting from the Kefauver report.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said that Section 46 had not resulted in any serious encroachment on the patents right of pharmaceutical organisations. The most sparing use had been made of the section and no new application had been made



during the lifetime of the present Government. He knew it would be argued that there could be no guarantee that Governments would continue to act reasonably, but Governments would always have an interest in a strong pharmaceutical industry and be strongly inhibited from using the section in any way damaging to it.

Further amendments in the House of Lords were always possible but he was satisfied that the balance of argument was in favour of the new clause and he was prepared to recommend its

acceptance on the basis envisaged by the Sainsbury Committee, namely that the power would be used only as a procedure of last resort. He shared the Sainsbury Committee's hope that revised arrangements regulating prices, which he was currently discussing with the industry, would greatly reduce the chances of his having to resort to the use of the power. Practical difficulties were involved in applying Section 46, which alone suggested that it was unlikely to be used except in circumstances envisaged by the Sainsbury

Committee. He shared the Sainsbury Committee's view that the provision need not wait upon the report of the Banks Committee, which would, however, provide an opportunity for reviewing it. He saw no circumstances, other than in the general medical and pharmaceutical services, in which he would need to use the powers. If the new clause were accepted he would consider further whether it should be limited to general medical and pharmaceutical services. The clause was approved by 167 votes to 116.

## MEDICINES BILL IN COMMITTEE

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 30, p. 278)

CONTINUING the discussion on March 19 MRS. JILL KNIGHT said that the Minister put paramount importance on the appropriate Ministers being the licensing authority, and Mr. Pavitt had said it was generally accepted that the Commission would be quite independent. She did not accept it. In licensing, however, it was of paramount importance for the person deciding those matters to be independent and over and above the Commission. She had argued in other circumstances that such bodies as hospital boards should be able to act or advise on certain matters without having the Minister "breathing down their necks" every step because such bodies had a depth of local knowledge that was important. She could not accept with regard to the Commission. — The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

### Effect on Overseas Trade

Introducing a series of amendments MR. NIGEL FISHER said he felt strongly that the inclusion of exports in the licensing system would be prejudicial to overseas trade. If the clause was not amended then the Minister of Health would make judgments about drugs being prescribed in other countries and would do so whether or not the other country was interested in the Ministry of Health's views. "It is extraordinary that we should arrogantly refuse to let foreign doctors make their own decisions and should insist they must accept advice from a Committee in this country." In his reply MR. SNOW said there were two good reasons why it was necessary to provide in the Bill machinery for the licensing control of exports. The first was to protect the good reputation of the United Kingdom's pharmaceutical industry, and the second was to fulfil international obligations and ensure that exported products were of first quality and the equivalent of those produced for the home market. When the Committee divided the amendment was lost.

At the fourth sitting of the Committee on March 26 the subject of supervision by pharmacists of the work of others in a pharmacy came under discussion. The committee was considering the Clause 10 exemptions that would relieve pharmacists of the need to have a product licence or manufacturing licence for preparing or dispensing medicines. MR. T. FORTESCUE moved an amendment applying the exemptions to dispensing done by or under the

"direct supervision" of a pharmacist. He pointed out that the chief pharmacist in a large hospital was called upon to spend much of his time on teaching duties. That could mean that his supervision of assistants, who might or might not be qualified, could at times be a "little difficult to exercise."

It seemed possible that, if the wording were left as it was, the situation could arise in which unqualified assistants "would be able to do more or less as they liked in a large hospital." His amendment would make it clear that the chief pharmacist would be expected to keep a constant eye on the work of his assistants and to see that they were not unsupervised for long. MR. SNOW replying, referred to the *Roberts v. Littlewood's Mail Order Stores, Ltd.* case and judgment, pointing out that the degree of supervision called for by the clause as drafted was "close." To amend it might have the effect of inhibiting action by any assistant or dispenser "unless the pharmacist was virtually breathing down his neck." Such a result was hardly realistic and took no account of the limited resources of qualified pharmaceutical manpower available to the nation. The amendment was withdrawn.

### Customers' Recipes

MR. MAURICE MACMILLAN then moved an amendment to Clause 10 subsection 2. As MR. SNOW had pointed out, he said, the clause allowed a pharmacist to make up a "product to a recipe supplied by a customer" provided it was for administration to the person presenting the recipe, or to someone under his care, or "for administration to an animal or bird belonging to that person." Mr. Macmillan's amendment required the recipe to be given by a medical practitioner, veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner.

Later MR. SNOW said "It is not uncommon for a person to go to a chemist with a layman's prescription which he may have read or have got from his mother, and if it can be supplied without hazard—for example, an indigestion mixture—there is no harm in dispensing it, since the professional knowledge and judgment of the pharmacist will in any case be brought into play." The amendment would restrict the type of recipe that a pharmacist could give without having to hold a product licence. . . .

The amendment was withdrawn.

MR. JOHN MACKIE then moved an amendment to the same subclause. He said that, as drafted, the exemption for the pharmacist to prepare or dispense extemporaneously without licence a veterinary drug in accordance with a recipe presented to him by a layman was limited to the case where the person presenting the recipe was the owner of the animal or herd for which the product was required.

On reflection, that seemed unduly restrictive, and the amendment accordingly extended the exemption to the case where the recipe was presented by a person who, though not the owner, had charge of the animal or herd that needed the treatment.

MR. SCOTT HOPKINS was anxious that the exemption should not go too far, as long as there was a pharmacist "who knows his job" he could prepare a vaccine or a serum or anything on the instructions of a herdsman. He asked the Parliamentary Secretary to examine the situation to ascertain whether a registered pharmacist employed by a farming company could not get round clause 7 (the clause that required product and manufacturing licences). MR. MACKIE said he would certainly see whether the provision could be made "sufficiently tight" to ensure that what Mr. Scott Hopkins feared could not happen. The next amendment was introduced by MR. MICHAEL ENGLISH, who wanted clarification of the intent of subclause 10(4)(a). He said it seemed a little peculiar that a pharmacist should be permitted to dispense according to his own judgment provided the person for whom he was prescribing was present and yet could not — even though he might know perfectly well what was the matter with the person concerned — if the patient was not present. He added "That seems to me to be over restrictive."

### Pre-packed Remedies Permitted

MR. SNOW said the amendment would enable a pharmacist without a licence to make up and supply extemporaneously prepared medicines for a patient, even though the patient did not come personally to the pharmacist. There was nothing to prevent a pharmacist from selling a pre-packed remedy if asked for it but, when the provisions of the Bill were in operation, such a remedy would necessarily be a licensed product, to the sale of which conditions as to warnings, recommended uses, labelling, etc., would



apply. Such implicit conditions and safeguards would obviously, not apply to medicine extemporaneously prepared and dispensed by a pharmacist. Mr. SNOW continued "I am aware that, in accordance with their own judgment, they sometimes make up medicine for a certain person without having seen that person; but diagnosis at a distance is not well viewed nowadays. If the pharmacist has not seen the patient he can rely only on what he is told, and diagnosis at second-hand has obvious dangers."

One of the justifications for counter prescribing by pharmacists—and it applied whether the medicine supplied was pre-packed or extemporaneously prepared, was that the pharmacist's training helped him to be conscious of his own diagnostic limitations. The patient, or a relative of the patient, might consider that only a simple remedy was required. When the pharmacist saw the patient and had an opportunity to ask questions, he might come to a very different conclusion. He might consider that the proper course was for the patient to see a doctor. The general purport of the amendment was, he thought, unwise.

MR. ENGLISH was not satisfied with the explanation. While accepting that almost any form of drafting would produce illogicalities, he thought it would have been more sensible "either to leave pharmacists out of prescribing altogether or bring them in."

MR. JAMES DEMPSEY reminded the Committee of villages in the highlands and islands of Scotland, where people relied on the "errand-boy bus-driver" who might call at chemists' shops for Mr. A, Mr. B and Mr. C, "people whom the pharmacist could not possibly see."

MR. SNOW replied that they were trying to get the best of both worlds. There would be much public objection if they hammered too hard at existing customs, but the suggestion that the pharmacist should usurp the function of the doctor was treading on dangerous ground.

MR. ENGLISH, though "not convinced" said he was prepared to accept the occasional illogicalities of legislation. The amendment was by agreement withdrawn.

### Herbal Remedies

A plea that herbal remedies should be dealt with in the same way as household remedies was made by MR. DEAN when supporting an amendment put forward by MRS. J. BUTLER. Purpose of the amendment, said Mrs. Butler, was to ascertain how food stores were affected.

MR. SNOW said the proposed amendments would apply to any persons, including charlatans, who used herbal remedies in unorthodox treatments. No way had been found of limiting the category of persons authorised to prepare and supply such remedies and the range of persons claiming some special exemption would be wide. It was not the purpose of the Bill to establish a register of unorthodox practitioners. The harmlessness of herbal remedies and their long usage over many centuries

were often stressed, but some of the most potent and toxic substances were of vegetable origin. The Bill substantially relaxed those provisions of the present law that limited the sale of herbal remedies to shops and permitted the sale only of remedies produced by drying, crushing, comminuting and mixing plants, or parts of plants, with water. If it was the Committee's wish the point could be looked at again, but the amendment might lead to hawking of unlicensed herbal remedies, and to diagnosis and supply by mail order.

When the factors relevant to the adjudication of an application for a product licence were being discussed MR. L. PAVITT would not accept that a comparison between one drug and another should in no circumstances be made.

"One of the great problems in pharmacy is that the pharmacist has about 3,000 different products and has to keep in stock a large number of different medicines because he does not know what the general practitioner is going to demand in a certain case." The licensing authority should license

a new drug that did a good job but there must be a limit to proliferation and to the amount of cash that a pharmacist could place in the range of drugs in his dispensary.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) repeated that it was not intended that comparative efficacy should by itself determine whether a licence should be granted or refused. It was not easy to write that into the Bill. Comparative efficacy was difficult to define, because efficacy must be compared with toxicity, which was something the Commission and the expert committees would take into account. He would look at the point but was not hopeful of finding "a form of words to do the job." He would tell the Commission in clear terms what the intention was.

The Government was defeated in a snap vote shortly after the Standing Committee resumed consideration of the Bill on April 3. MR. MACMILLAN pressed the vote on the amendment to exclude relative efficiency from factors affecting consideration of a product licence application. The voting was 6-5 in the opposition's favour.

## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

**OBJECT of the Shops (Sunday Trading) (No. 2) Bill** was to clarify the Shops Act, 1950, said LORD DERWENT when he moved the Bill's second reading in the House of Lords on March 28. Dealing with paragraphs affecting chemists, Lord Derwent said that at present chemists might open on Sunday but in theory they could not sell goods other than medicinal. The Bill would allow the other articles normally included in the stock-in-trade of a chemist's shop to be sold on Sundays provided that, throughout the time the shop was open, a registered pharmacist was on the premises. "If he wants to go for lunch it is no good having four shop girls there, as they will have to go, too; the shop will have to be shut."

LORD STONHAM (Minister of State, Home Office) supported the Bill but also put forward the fears of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers that the measure would lead to a large increase in the Sunday opening of shops — much of it in self defence — without a corresponding increase in trade, and would create staffing difficulties. The Government, he said, supported the Bill and there would be a free vote, but he was unable to promise Government time in the House of Commons.

LORD SOPER thought it likely that "little traders" would, for the sake of keeping in business, be compelled to open on Sundays. Permission to buy other goods in shops that were registered, and which were predominantly concerned with selling food, would lead to "a wholesale attempt" to increase the amount of goods that might be sold in addition to food. Would not that also create unfair competition?

The EARL OF IDDESLEIGH believed Lord Derwent was thinking of the small chemists shop. "But what about Boots Cash Chemists?" His local

branch was an enormous shop on two floors and with a gardening department. He envisaged a situation in which "John Citizen" would require seeds on a Sunday and would go to Boots for them. Boots might not think it worth while to pay for the overtime required to be open on Sundays, but it was a possibility. "We have to be careful to consider not only what is probable, but what is possible."

LORD DERWENT did not believe that Sunday trading would snowball. People did not want to work on Sundays and shops would not open unless it paid them to do so. To control mobile shops, about which a question had been asked, would be nonsensical on Sundays when they were not controlled during the week. There was going to be no great rush of chemists to open on Sundays in order to sell all other kinds of goods. "It is most difficult to get chemists to work on Sunday at all." Neither did he believe that multiple chemists would do so as their chemists would have to be joined by somebody to look after the gardening department. "Broadly, where there is no public demand, places will not open because they will lose money."

This Bill was given an unopposed second reading.

### Bust-developing creams

MRS. JOYCE BUTLER asked the Secretary of State, Home Department, on March 28 if he would include in changes in the Poisons Rules a provision laying down a date beyond which it would not be permissible for bust-developing creams, manufactured before the regulations came into force and above new limit, to be offered for sale. MR. D. TAVERNE, in a written answer, said that creams containing a hormone content in excess of the specified limit would be available only on prescription.



## BIG REORGANISATION AT B.D.H.

### Headquarters to close; production transferred to provinces

THE sixty-year-old plant and headquarters of B.D.H. Group, Ltd., at Graham Street and Wharf Road, London, N.1, is being closed down and manufacture transferred to other plants of Glaxo Group, Ltd. In a Press statement the Group point out that part of the B.D.H. London premises has been the subject of a compulsory purchase order, and the Board of Trade had already declined, before the merger with Glaxo Group, Ltd., to give permission for additional buildings on the site. On an undertaking by the Group to transfer the manufacture of B.D.H. pharmaceuticals to one or more of its factories in the development areas, as well as the manufacture of some B.D.H. chemicals, including steroids, to Montrose, Angus, permission has been granted for extensions at Poole, Dorset, to enable chemical development research and some manufacture to be transferred from London. The operation begins on or about July 1 with the transfer of manufacture and the packaging of injections, liquids, powders, ointments to the plant of Evans Medical, Ltd., at Speke, Liverpool, 24. All manufacture of standard drugs and associated packaging, except of tablets, is expected to be transferred to Speke in the coming summer months. Further transfers to Speke and elsewhere will follow during the next two years or more. The standard drugs to be manufactured at Speke will be sold as Evans Medical products. Ethical speciality products of

B.D.H., Ltd., are\* being merged with those of Duncan Flockhart & Evans, Ltd., but that title is being dropped in favour of a new name which, subject to Board of Trade approval, will be B.D.H. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. The merger operation taking in packed stock and home and export dispatch, is intended to be moved over the next few months to Bethnal Green (the premises of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.). The B.D.H. chemicals side, other than pharmaceuticals, will trade under a new name (probably B.D.H. Chemicals, Ltd.). Because the City branch of Vestric, Ltd., which occupies part of the Graham Street premises, may not be retained in its present location, the Vestric board has investigated other sites, but has decided, for economic reasons, not to operate a pharmaceutical wholesaling depot in the centre of London. City branch accounts are being transferred to other Vestric branches with the aim of closing the City branch before the end of the year. About 400-500 staff at the present premises will become redundant in the first phase of the B.D.H. reorganisation. The total, over several years, "is not likely to exceed 900." From the Vestric closure another 140 will become redundant. All vacancies within the Glaxo Group are being notified to B.D.H. staff affected, and redundancy terms "in many respects more generous than the Government's scheme," are being offered to them.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.**—Net pre-tax profit for 1967, £41,000 (£36,000). Dividend, 12½ per cent. (same).

**WILKINSON SWORD, LTD.**—Group profits in 1967 rose £621,000 to £2.66m. and dividend at 37½ per cent. is up 2½ per cent. Export and overseas sales accounted for 59 per cent. of total group turnover and 75 per cent. of that was done by the shaving division.

**NEWTON CHAMBERS GROUP.**—Out of a total turnover of £18,140,000 in 1967 and a trading profit of £1,089,298 for the group as a whole, Zal, Ltd., and its subsidiary companies had a turnover of £6,726,000 and a profit of £725,186. That result represents the fifth year in succession in which Zal's profit has increased; it has doubled since 1962.

**EUCRYL GROUP, LTD.**—A final dividend of 8 per cent. makes a total of 12 per cent. for 1967 (same). Turnover was £2,966,746 (£2,848,548), pre-tax profit, £410,597 (£402,076); tax takes £145,804 (£161,872) leaving a profit of £264,793 (£240,204). The directors state that in ordinary circumstances they could recommend a capitalisation issue. An application has been made to the Treasury for consent.

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.**—The chairman (Sir Peter Allen), addressing the annual meeting of shareholders on March 28, said that

group sales should advance by £100 million in the current year and that, after taking into account the additions to the costs arising from both devaluation and the Budget proposals, group profits, both before and after tax, should be somewhat higher than in 1967. During 1967 the company's productivity in the U.K. improved giving 6 per cent. more in production volume with 4,000 fewer people. Comparisons with U.S. competitors showed however that the company was still at a disadvantage in manpower utilisation. "Making allowances for differences in conditions there and here, we used about 50 per cent. more people per unit of output sales than they do, though with their higher rates of remuneration this is not the serious disadvantage to us in international trade that it might seem. Moreover, our rate of improvement is rather faster than theirs so we have been catching up; I would like to catch up more quickly," he added.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**P. S. MYERS, M.P.S.**, has opened a pharmacy at 1 Willow Square, Wharfedale, Winsted, Ches.

**MR. S. M. McCILLAN, M.P.S.**, has acquired the pharmacy of Mr. R. Robinson, M.P.S., 368 Cyncoed Road, Cardiff.

**RALPH N. EMANUEL, LTD.**, are transferring to 264 Water Road, Alper-

ton, Middlesex, effective April 22 (telephone: 01-998 4414).

**PHARMACISTS INSURANCE AGENCY** have removed to Old Library House, 4 Dean Park Crescent, Bournemouth (telephone: Bournemouth 26482).

**ROSEDALE PRODUCTS, LTD.** have acquired the business (excluding certain African and Middle East rights) of John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.

**N. QUENBY, LTD.**, have acquired the pharmacy of Mr. C. P. Venables, M.P.S., 76 High Street, Canvey Island, Essex. The business will continue to trade under the name of C. P. Venables.

## APPOINTMENTS

### Board

**HODDERS, LTD.**—Mr. S. G. Riches has been appointed to the board following the retirement of Mr. F. O. Wills. Mr. Riches retains his position as company secretary.

**YARDLEY & CO., LTD.**—Mr. R. E. Gardner has been elected chairman of the board, from June 1, following the retirement on May 31 of Mr. T. Lyddon Gardner. Mr. R. E. Gardner was elected a director in 1949 and a joint managing director in 1949. From June 1, as chairman and managing director, he will become the chief executive of the Yardley group.

## PERSONALITIES

**MR. A. A. OVERELL, M.P.S.** (manager, Boots, Ltd., Lord Street, Southport), has been elected president of Southport chamber of trade.

**MR. R. ROBINSON** who has sold his pharmacy in Cardiff (see previous column), opened the business fifty-six years ago. Private address: Galen, 254 Cyncoed Road, Cardiff.

**MR. HARRY STEINMANN, O.B.E.** (treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), has been appointed a member of a subcommittee set up by the Ministry of Health to review the working and organisation of group practice, with particular reference to health centres. Chairman of the Committee, which has fifteen members is Dr. R. Howard Davis.

**MR. F. A. COE, Jun.**, a Yale University graduate in industrial administration who joined Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., in 1945 has been appointed president and board chairman of the company. Mr. Coe is past president and director of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association in the United States and a director of the U.S. National Pharmaceutical Council.

**MR. W. N. CREASY** who recently retired as president and board chairman of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., graduated in pharmacy at the University of Toronto in 1929. He joined the company in 1930 as a representative before going to the New York headquarters. In 1943 he was appointed manager of the Burroughs Wellcome company in Montreal and returned to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., as president in 1945.



## DEATHS

**GRANT.**—On March 25, Mr. George Brown Grant, formerly of Barassie Street, Troon, Ayrshire, aged ninety-four. Mr. Grant qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1898.

**FERGUSON.**—On March 12, Mr. Adam Ferguson, formerly of the Hospital, P.O. Box 1050, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, and recently of 3 Bellfield Road, Stirling. Mr. Ferguson qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1905 and retired in 1934.

**KAY.**—On March 27, Miss Janet Brown Kay, 67 Ormonde Avenue, Muirend, Glasgow. Miss Kay qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1912 and was formerly pharmacist at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill, Glasgow.

**SCHOLL.**—On March 29, Dr. William M. Scholl, president and founder



of the Scholl Mfg., Co., Inc., Chicago, U.S.A., aged eighty-five. Born on an Indiana dairy farm, and apprenticed to a shoemaker, Dr. Scholl took his medical degree at Illinois Medical College in 1904. His brother (the late Mr. Frank J. Scholl) opened the first Scholl shop in Britain at Cheapside, London, in 1913, and built up the foot comfort business

all over Europe and the Commonwealth. Dr. Scholl last visited Britain in 1964.

**TILSLEY.**—On March 10, Miss Ethel Maud Tilsley, M.P.S., 45 Cavendish Road, Bournemouth, Hants. Miss Tilsley qualified in 1901.

## INQUESTS

**An Overdose of Easton's Syrup.**—The coroner at an inquest at Croydon, Surrey, on Mrs. C. Valentine (a West Indian), was told by pathologist, Dr. D. Haler, on March 20 that she had died from heart failure after twenty-four hours of muscular spasms caused by strychnine. A post-mortem examination revealed that she had taken Easton's syrup. He thought it had been taken to produce an aphrodisiac effect.

## TRADE NOTES

**Sample Free.**—Charles Perry (Cosmetics), Ltd., 155 Pitshanger Lane, London, W.5, invite chemists to write for a free sample of Charles Perry natural beauty preparations of purely vegetable origin.

**A 30-gm. Size.**—E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, announce that Remiderm cream and ointment are now available in 30-gm pack. The 15-gm. pack continues available.

**New Shape for a Bath Soap.**—Albion Soap Co., Ltd., 30 Thames Street, Hampton on Thames, Middlesex, announce that the bath-size Albion milk and sulphur soap is in a new attractive shape but still individually cartoned.

**Distributor in Scotland.**—Phillips Yeasts Products, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have appointed William Hill & Co., 63 Berkeley Street, Glasgow, C.3, as selling agents to handle the distribution of their products in Scotland.

**Tablet Packs.**—Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have added to their list 1,000-tablet packs of Thioparamizone (thiacetazone) and Thiazina (thiacetazone and isoniazid) [corrected note].

**Regrettable Delays.**—Harker Stagg, Ltd., 6 Argall Avenue, London, E.10, announce that they anticipate that the regrettable delays in execution of orders for their specialities and also products of Denver Laboratories, Ltd., following their fire, will soon be eliminated.

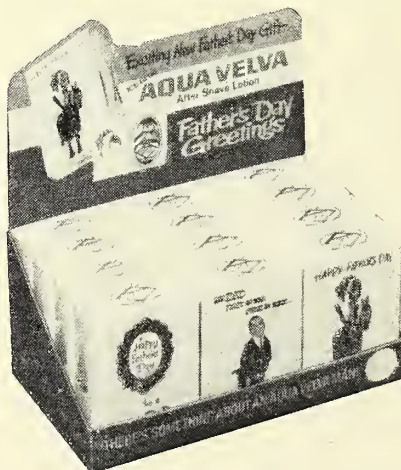
**Tax Rate Change.**—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., 10 Conduit Street, London, W.1, notify that, owing to a change of purchase-tax rate for bubble-bath oil, its prices are different from those given in last week's interim prices supplement. The new prices are in this week's supplement.

**Change of Distributor.**—On April 1, Eamon J. Bodkin & Co., 40 Ballygall Road East, Glasnevin, Dublin, 11, Eire, become selling agents in Ireland for Slim Disks, manufacturers of which are E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 3, Cherry Orchard Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

**Tax Absorbed.**—(Vick Inter-

national, Ltd., 10 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, have absorbed the purchase-tax increases on Vick vapour rub, cough drops and inhaler; Cetanium cough syrup; Therax decongestant tablets; Clearasil ointment, soap and afterwash; Primes; Milton denture powder; and Infacare.

**"Father's Day" Display Material.**—A special display pack of showcards and window streamers, has been prepared by the Menswear Association of Britain, 293, Regent Street, London, W.1, for purchase (17s. 6d.) by any retailers wishing to promote sales of products for men on Father's Day 1968 (June 16). Design is not specific to any particular retail trade. It puts over the fact of Father's Day with a simple picture of a man reclining in a deck-chair and the slogan, "Go on, spoil him." One manufacturer who will be taking part in the Father's Day promotions is J. B. Williams Co. (distributors Chemist Brokers, Crown House, Morden, Surrey) who have produced



a special pack of the 110-c.c. size of Ice Blue Aqua Velva in three designs of greetings-cards container in display box of 1 doz. as illustrated (price as regular pack).

**Holiday Closing.**—Offices and warehouses of most manufacturers will be closed from normal closing time on April 11 to normal opening time on

April 16. The following have notified that urgent supplies may be obtained during the holiday from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1:—

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts.

PHARMAX, LTD., Thames Road, Crayford, Dartford, Kent.

PAINES & BYRNE, LTD., Pabryn Laboratories, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

BEECHAM ETHICAL DISTRIBUTORS, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

The following special arrangements should be noted.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Bargeddie warehouse, closed Easter Monday.

MACARTHYS, LTD. Birmingham depot open on Good Friday, operating "Saturday" service on Tuesday, April 16; Glasgow depot closed Good Friday, delivering on Saturday morning goods ordered by telephone up to 6.15 p.m. Friday.

UNICHEM, LTD. Full service from Croydon and Walthamstow depots Saturday April 13; from Nuneaton depot Good Friday and April 1 (closed April 15 and 16 but giving priority on April 17 to orders placed on April 15 and 16 on automatic telephone order service); from Leeds depot Good Friday (skeleton service April 14; closed April 15 and 16 but giving priority on April 17 to orders placed on April 15 and 16 on automatic telephone order service).

## Bonus Offers

AYDS division of CUTICURA LABORATORIES, LTD., Clivemont Road, Cordwallis Trading Estate, Maidenhead Berks, Ayds six boxes invoiced at five. Until April 30.

WILLIAM FREEMAN & Co., LTD. Suba-Seal Works, Staincross, Barnsley Yorks. Suba-Seal hot water bottles Extra 5 per cent. bonus on order placed before July 31 for delivery by December 31.

BAYER PRODUCTS Co., Winthorpe House, Surbiton, Surrey. Lenium Twelve invoiced as eleven on parcel A (containing twelve tubes, thirty-six sachets); parcel B (twenty-four tubes or parcel C (seventy-two sachets) twelve invoiced as ten and a half on any two parcels, including at least one parcel A; twelve invoiced as ten on any three parcels, including at least one parcel A, Direct supply only. [Corrected note].



## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**First in Coded Range.**—First product to be made available in a new Co-caps range of capsules launched by Co-caps (Coded Capsules), Ltd., 361 Lillie Road, London, S.W.6, is Co-caps tetracycline (T), each containing 250 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride, B.P. All wholesalers are understood to hold stocks.

**Gefarnate Capsules and Ampoules.**—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Telford Road, Basingstoke, Hants, have introduced a new speciality Gefarnil capsules each containing 50 mgm. of gefarnate in arachis oil and Gefarnil injection containing 50 mgm. of gefarnate in arachis oil in each 1-mil ampoule. The products are intended for use in conditions of gastric and duodenal ulcers and gastroduodenitis. The opaque soft-gelatin capsules are in box of 100 and the ampoules in box of six.

**Spray Anaesthetic.**—A new speciality produced by Electronic Chemicals, Ltd., 10 Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11, Artic Spray anaesthetic, differs from products made from ether or ethyl chloride in being based on a propellant that is non-combustible, non-explosive, non-toxic, non-irritating, almost without odour, and has no general anaesthetic properties. The product has many uses. It is of use on the oral mucosa to prevent the pain of the hypodermic needle; to deaden the gingiva during certain types of treatment; as an aid in preventing gagging during a taking of impressions and similar operations; for superficial freezing of little warts around the nail or before injection of a local anaesthetic; and in other similar situations. Pack is 12-oz. aerosol can. Contents conform with the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1963.

### SLIMMING AIDS

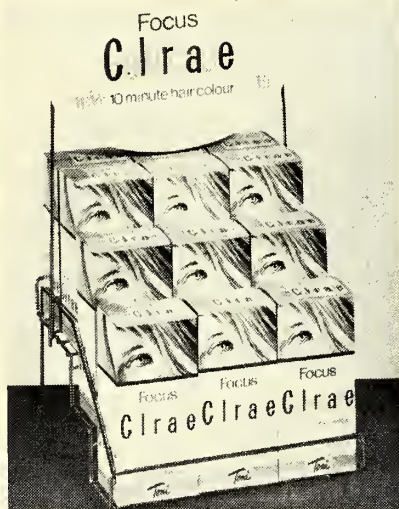
**"A New Way" to Slim.**—Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Ashetree Works, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, have launched a new slimming aid Q70, described as a pleasant-to-take diet control in the form of sodium carboxymethylcellulose. Q70 is intended to be taken with water half an hour before meals. It has been formulated to overcome the "unpleasant glutinous liquid taste" hitherto usually associated with carboxymethylcellulose administration. The use of Q70 in conjunction with a calorie-controlled diet can, the makers claim, bring about a rapid weight loss, and once the desired weight is achieved the product may be used as an aid to maintaining the user's weight at that level.

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Eye Lustres.**—New Outdoor Girl Eye Lustres" of Outdoor Girl Cosmetics, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey, "light up the eyes in a new soft pretty way, pale and pearly. Colours are blue, green, turquoise and mauve. "Lustre Liners" paint-on a pearly line, outlining the eye. Shades are pearly blue, green, black and brown, each with its own rush.

**"See-through" Lipstick.**—With the new berry-stain shades of lipstick introduced by Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1, the lips are given a "natural glow," allowing the lips to be seen while glossing them over with fresh warm colour. The shades are mulberry, cranberry, cocoa-berry, bittersweet, chinaberry and walnut. There are also four "fragile" pastel "candied" shades: Butterscotch, ginger, peel, pink mint and peach brandy.

**Ten-minute Hair Colour.**—Toni Co., 101 Syon Lane, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, have launched a new home hair colourant claimed to colour twice as fast as similar products available on the market. The new



colourant is called Focus Colorcade and it is competitively priced. Stocking and display problems are kept to a minimum because the product is available in only six shades (golden blonde, medium ash blonde, auburn, medium brown, dark brown and black). Crowners and swatches are also available.

**A "Devilish" Perfume.**—Parfums Ricard, Ltd., a subsidiary company of Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Ashetree Works, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, have introduced a new perfume, Liaison, which is described as "devilish." Samples of the perfume are being distributed with Amplex roll-on, spray-on and aerosol deodorants. With the sample is a special offer enabling the purchaser to obtain a large bottle at a saving of 5s. 6d.

**Camouflage for Wrinkles.**—With a new product, Beautilift, "designed to glamourise by temporarily smoothing wrinkles away," Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, have launched a clear transparent lotion to smooth over the surface of the skin. The tightening action causes wrinkles and lines temporarily to disappear. The lotion is applied after the skin has been thoroughly cleansed and the surface left as dry as possible if a moisturiser is used it should be allowed to dry completely before the lotion is applied. Foundation, if necessary, is applied lightly over Beautilift.

**Liquid Eye-liner.**—Liquidline, a new liquid eye-liner from Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, is presented in a white-topped glass bottle with gold label, mounted on a blue and white card with its own special sable-hair eye-liner brush alongside. The liquid is described as having a smooth-flowing texture and as giving a lasting, even depth of colour with a matt finish. It became available in March in five shades Pearl Grey, Dark Brown, Pearl Green, Jet Black and Midnight Blue.

**Foundation and Transparent Powder.**—Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new foundation, Illusion, which overcomes, they claim, the difficulty that light-textured foundations allow flaws to remain "glaringly visible." Illusion, though "light as thistledown, smooths easily and instantly over the skin and gives a lovely luminous look with just the right amount of cover and colour". It is available in a range of nine shades ranging from delicate rachel to deep bronze. To complement the foundation the company have introduced a new transparent powder that is clear and neutral, giving a "peach bloom" finish for the complexion without added colour. The foundation is in both tube and glass bottle and the powder is in pink polystyrene box decorated with gold and containing a puff in the lid.

### SUNDRIES

**Easter Gifts.**—In time for Easter, Raywarp Textiles, Ltd., Alfred Street North, Nottingham, have included in



each item in their Headliner range a colourful Easter gift card. Each of the Headliners is packed in a new slim acetate drum and arrives to the dealer in a sturdy card outer.

**Shower Cap.**—To solve the problem of keeping "curly hairdos" in place in the bath or under the shower, Devon Hair Aids, Ltd., Skimpot Estate, Cradock Road, Luton, Beds, have introduced in their Devon Comfy series a shower cap in the style of the Victorian bathing belle. The cap is of nylon, trimmed with lace and lined with plastic, and is available in red, blue, yellow, pink, navy and aqua.

### HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

**Lawn Fertiliser.**—Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd., Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Herts, have introduced a "cover magic — weeding-magic — triple-action" fertiliser: Toplawn.



## BRANCH EVENTS

### LIVERPOOL GUILD

#### Packaging Symposium

A PARTY of thirty pharmacists from hospitals in the Liverpool area met at the pharmaceutical plant of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Moreton, on February 15 to discuss packaging of medicines for hospital use. MISS HELEN KING (clinical tutor, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool) said anything that could be done to make safer the process of transferring the medicine from the hospital cupboard to the patient was well worthwhile. Miss King called for more standardisation of medicine labelling. Taking up the theme, MR. ROBERT LEACH (group pharmacist, St. Helens Hospital) said that the practice in hospital pharmacies of breaking open and repackaging medicines had encouraged manufacturers on the Continent to provide special packs for convenient use in hospitals. He suggested a number of standard requirements for re-labelling pre-packed medicines for use on the ward and by out-patients. Giving the manufacturer's viewpoint, MR. FRANK FREEMAN (production director, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd.) said that one should consider the high unit cost of production from small plants compared with that from a large factory. Mr. Freeman wondered what the total cost to the National Health Service was of manufacturing in smaller units, such as hospital pharmacies, against the lower cost of the factory product.

### LEEDS

#### First 1968 Events

THE 1968 session of Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society started with its annual buffet dance on January 17. Over 100 members and guests enjoyed the usual informal mixture of dancing and discussion. The following evening a joint Society and National Pharmaceutical Union Branch meeting was addressed by MR. K. LONG (N.P.U. pharmacy modernisation officer) on "Pharmacy Planning and Premises." It brought members up to date with merchandising techniques and pharmacy layout. In February DR. F. FISH (University of Strathclyde) spoke on "Pharmacy in Crime Detection." Members saw the application of various pharmaceutical techniques, microscopy, thin layer and gas chromatography, spectroscopy and fluorimetry among others, in the detection of crime. The discussion turned to breath-testing apparatus, about which opinions differed. A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by MR. D. ROYCE. A high attendance at both meetings is reported, a "goodish number" of younger members having been present. All the Members of Parliament with constituencies in the Branch area have now been approached about the Medicines Bill. Most of them gave a good hearing and seemed generally in sympathy with pharmacists' views. Messrs. Maxwell Gordon, L. Calvert, T. W. Fisher, J. I. Mitchell, A. G. Reed and K. R. Rutter undertook the lobbying duties on behalf of the Branch.

### WEST LONDON

#### What Pharmacy Needs is Publicity

WHETHER the students' party outnumbered the president's family guests at the annual dinner of Western Pharmacists' Association in London on March 21 is a moot point, but both parties did credit to their hosts in good looks and in zest. Indeed the Chelsea Pharmacy Students' Association's president, MR. JEREMY HAYES, proved himself an eloquent, if rather rapid, speaker whom the Association's talent scouts would do well to book for repeat performances. In particular he paid nice compliments to the Association's members as having ensured its expansion by participating actively in its affairs and to its officers for their unremitting devotion to the Association's activities. In replying to Mr. Hayes's toast the president (MR. A. A. KENNETT) said that the joint meeting which the Association had with the students in each session was proving highly successful. He believed students should be given every opportunity of meeting pharmacists, especially those in general practice, who under current educational trends were in danger of being pushed into the background. The toast to the Pharmaceutical Society was

proposed by MR. GEORGE BATTYE, who said pharmacists had in their Society "a heritage to support and a continuity to maintain." Not until the Association's recent formal visit to No. 17, Bloomsbury had he been aware of all its manifold functions, or realised that it was the oldest and largest pharmaceutical society in the world. What the Society chiefly needed today was publicity, though members would have to realise that the higher the Society's standing the greater the demands on its members. The Society's president (MR. ALLEN ADDINGTON) in acknowledging the toast, accepted the need for publicity. It was time, he said, to reassert the pharmacist's place "in the medical exercise." For too long the pharmacist's potential had been overlooked. In the past few years, however, pharmacy had been exercising a decisive influence in public affairs and now in the Medicines Bill, many of the claims of the profession were being realised. In a recent survey in which pharmacists in eight towns had come under scrutiny, 616 customers out of 21,807 had asked the pharmacist for advice, and the advice given and the treatment prescribed had, in the words of the report, "invariably been appropriate to the condition." Dancing followed till midnight.

## "DOPE" IN SPORT AND SOCIETY

### Professor Beckett addresses Liverpool meeting

REPRESENTATIVES of Liverpool Corporation health department, youth leaders, etc., joined members of Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 29 to hear a lecture by PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT (professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, University of London) on the problem of "dope" in sport and society, Mr. J. C. Leigh presided.

After outlining the effects of misuse of narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, and hallucinogenic drugs, Professor Beckett said that analytical methods were now available to detect the majority of drugs mentioned, in the urine. "Doping" in sport had been defined by the Council of Europe Committee for Out-of-School Education, at Strasbourg in 1963. Evidence was accumulating that the use of stimulants could increase performance in sport, especially if a repetitive type of endeavour was involved. In general, however, that increased performance could only be achieved at the expense of loss of judgment.

#### Control of Samples

Sampling procedures were equally as important as analytical procedures in the overall methodology in the detection of doping in sport. For instance, in the recent World Cup series, a very tightly controlled procedure of sampling was applied. Urine was the biological fluid used in the testing.

Urine was the most convenient biological sample to obtain from a competitor and it also offered the advantage of relatively high drug concentration compared with that in a blood sample. Blood levels of many drugs after many doses were extremely low because of extravascular concentration

of the drug. For the routine detection and identification in urine of stimulants and other drugs, a sensitive and specific method of analysis was necessary. A comprehensive scheme had been devised which relied largely on the use of gas-liquid chromatography (G.L.C.) but also made use of thin layer chromatography and instrumental methods to produce supporting information when positive results had been obtained by gas-liquid chromatography.

It was recommended that international control of stimulant doping in sport be based upon the adoption of urine analysis involving gas-liquid chromatography with other analytical systems.

The sensitivity of the G.L.C. method in general made it possible to detect the "doping" agent and its metabolites in urine for as long as forty-eight hours after the ingestion of the normal dose. Thus the "doping" agent could be detected in a competitor's urine on one day and then, if necessary, a further urine sample, which would give a positive result, could be requested on the following day.

The scheme devised to detect "doping" with stimulants in sport was equally applicable to detecting the misuse of stimulant drugs in general.

Part of the problem could be attributed to group pressure amongst teenagers. Surely some sampling method was necessary if parents were to be told their children had started on the road to drug abuse.

Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh thanked Professor Beckett for his address. It was mentioned that Mr. W. G. Fowler (vice-chairman of the Branch) is vice-chairman of the Merseyside Council on Drug Taking.





## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at  
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: 01-353 6565

## Aspirants to Council Honours

No fewer than twenty-four candidates are standing for election to the Pharmaceutical Society's Council in May (see p. 299)—enough for a full Council, including Privy Council nominees, or nearly three-and-a-half times the annual quota of elected members.

This year all the retiring members offer themselves for re-election, and they are faced with a new phenomenon—a seven-membered phalanx pledged to vote as one in any major matter that comes up for decision. That saves ten who challenge on an individual basis, though each, no doubt, with his or her solid core of support, only of the quorum of backers present regulations demand.

Our advice to members in determining how to vote is to think individually. In years gone by we were much against existing members of Council putting themselves up for re-election as a group and expecting members to vote for them on that basis. We are still against it, but that particular battle has been won, or at least the issue has not been live in recent years. But electors should be just as wary of falling for an appeal to vote for any other similar challenging group as such. The matters that come up for the Council to decide do not usually present themselves as sheer black or sheer white. There are no ready-made prefabricated answers: If a group of seven are to vote unanimously as one man on every issue they must contrive to meet as a caucus before every Council meeting. Even so, while a majority vote within the caucus may bind its other members on any matter considered at such a preliminary meeting, on any sudden emergency not so considered they will presumably either have to abstain from voting or risk showing by their votes that they still have minds of their own. That is what, in our view, they should be doing all the time, but it is a course incompatible with a promise to vote *en bloc*. So, let every member study each candidate's statement, weigh it against what he knows of the candidate's capabilities, experience, judgement and sincerity, and vote accordingly. That is the way to get the best Council.

## Service Not Sale

DECISION taken recently by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, London (see *C. & D.*, March 30, p. 31) has important implications for pharmacy and important effects on the activities and procedures of the Pharmaceutical Society's legal department. A sliver of glass was discovered by a patient in a bottle of

dispensed medicine. She naturally complained. The matter was taken up by the local authority. An action was brought under the Food and Drugs Act just as it would have been if a sliver of glass were found in, for example, a bottle of salad cream. The defence argued successfully that the transaction was not a sale. Even had there been a prescription charge to the patient the supply of medicine was only a part of a professional transaction paid for as fee and oncost by an Executive Council. Machinery for dealing with the complaint existed under the National Health Service Act and the complaint fell to be dealt with under that machinery. Fair enough. Contractors generally would prefer it that way. But the decision compels some re-thinking by the Pharmaceutical Society's legal department charged with enforcing the Pharmacy Acts. Under those Acts it must proceed against any member who offends by, for example, supplying a product containing a statutory poison "otherwise than under the supervision of a pharmacist." The practice has been for an inspector, finding no pharmacist present in a pharmacy at the time of his call, to seize upon any poison-containing medicine, if one is there, dispensed on an EC10, satisfy himself that it was dispensed in the absence of the pharmacist, and establish those facts in the courts. Submitting that evidence has always hitherto been done on the basis that the transaction was a sale. Now the Council will have to think again and change its approach.

## NEW BOOKS

**Jordans Income Tax Guide 1967-68**

NORMAN T. CLARKE, F.A.C.C.A., F.T.I.I. *Jordan & Sons, Ltd.*, 116 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. 7¼ x 4¼ in. Pp. 56. 3s. (paperback).

THIS, the thirty-sixth edition of the useful guide to the income tax "jungle," follows the pattern set by previous editions. Part I outlines the various schedules under which the tax is assessed; Part II gives the current rates and allowances. "Pay as you Earn" is described in the next part and is followed by pp. 17 of specimen cases and numerous tax tables.

**Poisons and T.S.A. Guide**

*Pharmaceutical Press*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 8¼ x 5½ in. Pp. 282. 10s.

THE ninth edition (February 1968) of the Poisons and T.S.A. Guide incorporate the relevant changes that have come into effect since publication of the previous edition in October 1965, including the new Poisons Rules, 1968. The new matter includes information on the sale of poisons by way of wholesale dealing, special restrictions applying to the sale of certain hallucinogenic drugs and certain veterinary medicines supply of Fourth Schedule Poisons and Therapeutic Substances to factory first aid posts, and records to be kept when supplying Nephenthe.

**Austria Codex 1967/68**

*Osterreichische Apotheker-Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.*, Spitalgasse 31, Vienna, 9, Austria 7¼ x 4 in. Pp. LXXXVIII + 989. Schilling 195.

THE new (twenty-second) edition of this work incorporates those medical specialities that have been registered in Austria since the previous edition. The first section lists products according to their ingredients and therapeutic uses, the second, thumb-indexed section, products under proprietary name in alphabetical order, with details of manufacturer or distributor, composition, presentation, packs and prices, indications and dosage. Other sections of the book are devoted to vaccines and sera, dietetic products, disinfectants and dental products. Products made by each manufacturer are listed in a separate section under manufacturer's name and address.



## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Metricated — Or Pixelated?

SIR,—Roll on the metric system! I have just ordered from two different wholesalers 100 3-grain (200 mgm.) quinidine sachets and have received from both firms 100 5-grain (300 mgm.) sachets.

G. H. WRIGHT,  
York

### Why Not in Full?

SIR,—Cannot we insist that all EC10's should be written out in full by the doctor? A signature is not enough. Almost illegible they may be, but we are fed up with neatly written prescriptions for 14-oz. mixtures, Gee's linctus with a four-tablespoonful dose and 6 fl. oz. of Anusol suppositories (that's 22½ suppositories melted into the bottle!).

A. M. HARRISON,  
Prittlewell, Essex

### Mopping-up Operation

SIR,—I note with interest the announcement that Boots, Ltd., are absorbing the increased purchase-tax rates till Easter. I have always thought that any government that increased purchase tax did so to mop up spending money and put a brake on inflation. It would appear to me that, by this implied public-spirited gesture, Boots are withholding the water that is intended to be used now to dampen the inflationary flames.

A. C. G. FLORENCE,  
Glasgow, C.2

### Retail Price "Freedom"

SIR,—“Sales Manager” (C. & D., March 30, p. 286) should bear in mind that we are members of professional and scientific teams and disciplines as well as responsible retailers and members of the public at large. He does not state his field, but part of that may apply to him also. I would also direct his attention to the “Code of Conduct for Retailers” (C. & D., March 30, p. 279) and point out that responsible manufacturers co-ordinate their advertising costs and our terms and recommend retail prices. We can also exist and appear as responsible people, even discarding such promotional material as “The only way to clean dentures properly” (the latest sales slogan) if that happens to be *not* our opinion, perhaps even discarding the product that makes such claims. There are many facets to “good-will gesture.” To me a major asset would be more deference to my judgment.

PHARMACIST

P.S. I am aware that the product to which the slogan quoted applies is available from all kinds of outlets. I chose it deliberately to underline our mutual problem. “Sales Manager” could help when national editorials suggest the supermarket as the most competitive outlet, by pointing out that “better buys” may often be had from the specialist retailer.

### Brand Names

SIR,—May I be allowed to comment on your hospital pharmacist's views (see C. & D., March 23, p. 262) on the future rôle of the pharmacist and on the use of brand names for medicines? First of all, it is important to be clear exactly what the Sainsbury Committee recommended. They rejected the proposal that “the choice of medicines to fill doctors' prescriptions should automatically lie with pharmacists outside the doctors' control.” On the contrary, they specifically stated that “the doctor should be able to ensure, if he so desires, that the medicine which is dispensed is by the maker of his choice.” The Committee proposed the cumbersome procedure of using the approved name of the medicine in conjunction with the manufacturer's house name in order to achieve this. Under this arrangement pharmacists would have no more freedom than at present to substitute one manufacturer's product when another's was prescribed. The whole international tide of

opinion is in fact now beginning to run against the idea that preparations of the same active ingredients made by different manufacturers can be regarded as therapeutic equivalents. It is not possible for the dispensing pharmacist to establish by analysis whether two different tablets, offered by different manufacturers, will have the same therapeutic effect. Differences in the particle size of their active ingredient, for example (which he certainly cannot measure), may substantially alter the rate of absorption. The technology of pharmaceutical production is now so advanced and complex that many differences between products can only be measured in a pharmacological laboratory. It is for this reason that others and myself see the future rôle of the dispensing pharmacist more as an adviser to the doctor and the patient than as a pharmaceutical technician. It is also the reason why so many people feel that different manufacturers' products are appropriately distinguished from each other by the use of brand names.

G. TEELING-SMITH,  
Director,

Office of Health Economics,  
London, W.1

## PRESCRIPTION CHARGE EXEMPTIONS

### Contractors' representatives put forward two schemes

UNDER schemes preferred by chemist contractors' representatives in England and Wales and in Scotland the onus of indicating whether a patient is exempt from prescription charges would be placed on doctors. As to method, the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee favours a coloured prescription form but the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) favours exemption by doctor's signature in a box on the form.

### Rejection

In England and Wales, Pharmaceutical Committees have rejected the Ministry of Health's proposals for an “embossed card” exemption scheme. Ninety-two out of ninety-eight replies to a questionnaire from the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee indicated that the proposals were unacceptable. The other six were prepared to accept them subject to conditions. Committees have now been asked to approve the submission to the Minister of the following scheme for exemptions:—

Patients who fall within the categories that exempt them from prescription charges should be provided with a card of identification bearing their name and address and the grounds of their exemption. The patient should present the card to his general practitioner when attending for consultation and treatment, and the general practitioner should issue a coloured prescription form indicating that the prescriptions written thereon do not carry a prescription charge.

The Minister has notified the committee of an alteration to the interim scheme that will remove the need for the patient's doctor to sign the declaration that the patient is in an exempted category. If the declaration has been

signed by the patient or his representative, the prescription should be dispensed without charge and without the pharmacist having to check the declaration's validity.

### Scottish Chemists' View

The Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) has informed the Secretary of State of its view that there has “never been any administrative proposal which has earned more immediate and widespread disapproval from the pharmaceutical profession” than the embossed card scheme. The Council believes that the only scheme acceptable to the public and operable by chemists would be one in which the doctor would signify entitlement to exemption by signing in a separate box. “The procedure is simple and inexpensive and is not open to abuse.” The Council comments that the interim scheme “bristles with difficulties and is wide open to fraud.” Mr. M. M. McNEILL (secretary) told a Press conference on March 30 that the cost of the embossed plastic card scheme in a city the size of Glasgow was estimated at £35,000. About 42 per cent. of patients would, it was estimated, be exempt from payment. As they were likely to require more prescriptions than the non-exempt, probably 75-80 per cent. of all prescriptions would be exempt from charge.

According to the *British Medical Journal Supplement* (March 30), the long-term arrangements will require dispensing doctors only to collect charges in appropriate cases (relying on the production by the patient of an exemption card) and to send the money to the Executive Council “without supporting evidence.”



# TWENTY YEARS OF W.H.O.

## Pharmaceutical achievements of the World Health Organisation

By HAROLD DAVIS, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.P.S.

**W**ORLD Health Day, April 7, 1968, marks the twentieth anniversary of the World Health Organisation. In a conflict-stricken world in which lives are being destroyed daily in the most horrifying manner people are inclined to forget the great efforts made to save lives in that same world. To read of the past achievements of this great organisation provides some satisfaction that international co-operation can succeed and succeed nobly, given the goodwill, the urge, and the casting aside of conflicting ideologies.

Dr. M. G. Candau (Director-General of W.H.O.) in an inspiring message, "Health in the World of Tomorrow," commemorating the anniversary gives a reminder of past successes and expresses hopes for the future. The following quotations from this message are of interest to pharmacists:—

"Tomorrow clearly means the next ten or twenty years. This is the period during which the scientific discoveries of the past decade will become generally applicable, and the new ones now germinating will prove their worth.

We have been told that it is not unreasonable to expect from the extensive research now being undertaken a break-through in cancer. Similarly, more precise knowledge about certain common diseases of the heart and blood vessels and their relation to the chemistry of the body opens up the prospect of controlling these great killers of today.

Research into the chemistry of our tissues and organs may throw light on the process of ageing and bring us nearer to the postponement of old age.

Drugs and antibiotics which will cope with hitherto elusive viruses are other possible additions to the incomplete but formidable list.

But mankind will still be exposed to a multitude of influences which, unless controlled, can nullify these expected advances. Some are old, some are new but all are potentially if not actually harmful. The list includes the various chemicals with which we live — pesticides, food additives, radioactive residues; the polluted air, soil and water; urbanisation with its possible squalor, disease and social maladjustments. In many countries population growth will bring comparable problems. Add to these the insidious evil of drugs and we have a grim catalogue."

### *Pharmacy and W.H.O.*

The functions of W.H.O., according to its constitution, do not include pharmacy as such, but under Article 2 the following functions could not be fulfilled without the pharmacist's participation:—

To develop, establish, and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products.

To promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and other related professions.

At Geneva in 1949, in the headquarters of W.H.O., a pharmaceuticals unit was set up under the direction of Mr. Paul Blanc as chief pharmaceutical officer. The unit was part of the Division of Pharmacology and Toxicology. Its first major project was the production of an international pharmacopoeia. The W.H.O. Expert Committee on the International Pharmacopoeia was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. C. H. Hampshire, at that time secretary of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission; its work culminated in 1951 with the publication of Volume 1 of the first edition of the International Pharmacopoeia.

The value of the International Pharmacopoeia has

sometimes been questioned, particularly as, since its introduction, national pharmacopoeias have continued to flourish and two multinational pharmacopoeias, the Nordic and the European, have appeared. That, however, does not signify failure; witness the appearance of the excellent second edition under the much more appropriate title "Specifications for the Quality Control of Pharmaceutical Preparations." The International Pharmacopoeia has been adopted or recognised in the legislation of many countries; its production has provided an international forum for the interchange of pharmaceutical knowledge, and it has done much to harmonise the specifications of important drugs in world markets. In 1953 the first list of International Non-proprietary Names (I.N.N.) was published. The success of that venture can be seen in the latest Cumulative List, No. 2, 1967, comprising 101 pages. International Standards for Biological Products have been recognised and adopted throughout the world. Nowadays, with the growing insistence on quality control in importing countries, the International Pharmacopoeia provides analysts in those countries with the means for enforcing the national laws; in the words on the loose cover of the second edition, "It is hoped that this new volume of specifications will go even further than its predecessor, towards ensuring the better control of pharmaceutical preparations everywhere and thus protecting the health of the public throughout the world."

### *Expert advisory panels and committees*

The advisory panel for pharmaceutical subjects is the W.H.O. Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia and Pharmaceutical Preparations. Such a panel consists of experts conversant with the widest possible field of knowledge and experience to cover a particular subject and providing adequate geographical representation. Members are nominated and appointed by the Director-General; they are not necessarily nominated by national authorities but, before appointment, their names are submitted to national administrations for approval. The nominated members are independent technical experts. The advisory panel as such does not normally meet, but small expert committees and subcommittees are appointed to deal with specialised branches of the subject. The members of the experts committees are not necessarily members of the Advisory Panel and are recruited from official and other appropriate fields. In this way efficiency and economy are achieved. The present United Kingdom members of the advisory panel are Professor A. H. Beckett, Dr. H. Davis, Mr. T. C. Denston, Dr. F. Hartley, Mr. C. A. Johnson, Mr. G. R. Kitteringham, and Dr. T. D. Whittet. Past members were Mr. F. W. Adams, Sir Derrick Dunlop and the late Dr. C. H. Hampshire.

When a specialised branch of pharmaceuticals is to be studied experts are invited from many countries. For example, at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1956, a study group on the use of specifications for pharmaceutical preparations comprised members from Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Some were government officials, others were from industry and universities. At Warsaw, Poland, in 1961 the quality control of pharmaceutical preparations was studied by a similar group of experts from fifteen European countries. Exchange of technical information and experiences in the legislative control of drugs in such international forums is invaluable. Slowly a world pattern of drug control is emerging; our proposed new legislation on the control of medicines owes much to such meetings.



### Regional offices of the organisation

In addition to the headquarters in Geneva there are W.H.O. regional offices throughout the world — for Africa, the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-east Asia and the Western Pacific. The meeting in Warsaw described above was held under the auspices of the European office. Requests for pharmaceutical advice from governments in those areas are common. To deal with them usually means appointing a part-time consultant to visit the country, study and discuss the problems on the spot, and report the visit and make recommendations to the regional office. In November 1967, the writer spent a month in Cyprus as a part-time consultant on the staff of the Eastern Mediterranean office, his function to advise the Government of Cyprus on the setting-up of a division of pharmacy in the Ministry of Health and on establishing quality-control laboratories to implement the new Cyprus law on the control of medicines. A consultant may recommend the granting of W.H.O. Fellowships to suitable officials to enable them to spend some time visiting countries with established laboratories in order to gain the necessary experience for their future work. Great Britain has for many years welcomed foreign pharmacists holding W.H.O. Fellowships.

### Influence on practice and education

In addition to the direct influence of consultants' reports to individual countries, the international achievements have been far-reaching. Subjects discussed at international meetings of experts have included legislation on the control of drugs, pharmaceutical education, hospital, industrial and general-practice pharmacy, and the international dissemination of important pharmaceutical information. The monitoring of adverse reactions and the advertising of medicines are currently being studied. In an address to pharmacists at the annual meeting of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists in 1967, Mr. Paul Blanc spoke on "The World Health Organisation and Pharmacy." Those who wish to learn more fully of the work and achievements of W.H.O. in our chosen profession are strongly recommended to read the authoritative and interesting account in the *American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy* (1967, 24, 485). W.H.O. has also issued many publications of pharmaceutical interest, as listed in the bibliography below.

In an article commemorating the twentieth anniversary of this great organisation tribute should certainly be paid to the work of the small band of W.H.O. pharmaceutical officers whose contributions to world pharmacy have far exceeded their numbers. First for mention is Mr. Paul Blanc who, before his retirement in 1967, was elected to honorary membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, to the great pleasure of its members; Mr. K. O. Wallen, in whose capable hands the future of the

Pharmaceuticals Unit of W.H.O. now resides; and Mr. F. S. Bisharah, Regional Adviser, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Stores, in the W.H.O. regional office for the Eastern Mediterranean and the only pharmacist in a regional office. Two British pharmacists must be mentioned for their great contributions to pharmacy in W.H.O., the late Dr. Charles H. Hampshire, C.M.G., and Mr. T. C. Denston. It must, however, be emphasised that the British team is but one of many comprising prominent pharmacists of many nations. Who better than Mr. Paul Blanc to have the last word? The closing sentence of his American address reads "W.H.O.'s objectives represent a challenge to pharmacists and to others responsible for the conduct of pharmacies and the education of pharmaceutical specialists to adjust to a rapidly changing world and to assist all countries in building a better future."

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## ON THE SIDELINES

### ★ THE TRUE BATTLE AREA — A U.S. VIEW ★

UNDER the title "A More Positive Approach," the *American Journal Pharmacy* (November-December 1967) counsels its readers not to waste their time trying to maintain the use of brand names in prescribing drugs for use by patients under Government programmes. It says:—

SOME of the current efforts by certain representatives of the pharmaceutical industry to defeat proposed federal legislation do not seem likely to succeed on any long-range basis. While we can understand their unhappiness at the prospect of change, the forces insisting on change appear to be vastly superior in strength and numbers. In such a situation the old admonition "if you can't beat them, join them" would seem a much more productive policy and one which if properly managed might accomplish the objectives of government while preserving the economic well-being of the industry.

The continuing battle to maintain the use of brand names in prescribing drugs for use by patients under government programmes is doomed to failure. It will fail for the same reason that this system was abandoned by the Formulary Committees in most hospitals. This does not mean that brand-named drugs will not be used; they will be. The use of non-proprietary names does, however, make it unnecessary to stock several brands of essentially the same drug. To stock every brand is uneconomic as every hospital knows and this adds to the cost of patient care.

The battle area wherein real success could be achieved might be likened to being for God, country, and motherhood for it lies not in the arena of nomenclature but of quality, efficacy, and safety. No one in government or without dare be opposed to these virtues and, if they are guaranteed and measures taken to assure them, of what do our leading quality drug manufacturers need be afraid? If small or large competitors are required to match their products and prove them safe and clinically effective, can they really do it at a lower cost? We doubt it very much.



W.H.O.'s Eastern Mediterranean branch office at Alexandria.



# GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 315.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**CALLUSOLVE wart treatment**

MANUFACTURER: Dermal Laboratories, Ltd., 247 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: Red-orange volatile solution containing 25 per cent. of alkylidimethylbenzylammonium halide dibromide.

INDICATIONS: Warts, particularly plantar warts.

METHOD OF USE: Four or five drops should be applied to the wart tissue once daily (see carton for complete directions).

PRECAUTIONS: Must be kept away from the eyes.

PACK: 10-mil bottle with applicator.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**C-QUEENS 21 tablets**

MANUFACTURER: Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow tablets each containing 100 µgm. of mestranol. Pink tablets each containing 100 µgm. of mestranol and 1.5 mgm. of chlormadinone acetate.

INDICATIONS: Planned ovulation control; regularising the menstrual cycle; management of functional menstrual disorders.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Undiagnosed vaginal bleeding; known or suspected genital or breast malignancy; hepatic dysfunction or disease; thrombophlebitis; women with a history of thromboembolic phenomena.

DOSAGE: The first course of tablets must be started after a monthly period. On day 5 following menstruation the first yellow tablet should be taken, then one yellow tablet daily for a total of fourteen days. Thereafter one pink tablet daily for the next seven days, followed by a tablet-free period of seven days.

NOTES: Medication should be discontinued pending examination if there is sudden, partial or complete loss of vision, or if there is sudden onset of proptosis, diplopia, or migraine. For other precautions, and side effects, see manufacturers' literature.

STORAGE: Should be kept in a dry place.

PACK: Package of twenty-one tablets comprising fourteen yellow tablets and seven pink tablets.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**NORGOTIN ear drops**

MANUFACTURER: Norgine, Ltd., 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: Ear drops containing 1 per cent. of ephedrine hydrochloride, 1 per cent. of amethocaine hydrochloride and 0.1 per cent. of chlorhexidine acetate in propylene glycol.

INDICATIONS: Acute and sub-acute otitis media and otitis externa, alone or as an adjunct to systemic chemotherapy.

METHOD OF USE: Twenty drops, or as much less as the ear will hold, should be instilled into the affected ear each hour until pain subsides, then every three hours.

PRECAUTIONS: Propylene glycol should not be used for prolonged treatment in the presence of perforation.

PACKS: Dropper bottle of 16 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**QUELLADA lotion**

MANUFACTURER: Stafford-Miller Ltd., 166 Great North Road, Hatfield, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: White lotion containing 1 per cent. of gamma benzene hexachloride in a pleasantly-scented, non-greasy base.

INDICATIONS: Scabies and pediculosis.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied liberally after thorough cleansing of the affected and surrounding areas. A single application is usually sufficient, but if necessary application may be repeated after four days.

PRECAUTIONS: Contact with the eyes and other mucous membranes must be avoided.

PACKS: Bottles of 55 mils and 450 mils (dispensing pack).

FIRST ISSUED: February, 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**CORTIPHENICOL ear drops**

MANUFACTURER: Laboratoires du Docteur E. Bouchara, Paris, France. DISTRIBUTOR: Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.

DESCRIPTION: Ear drops containing 0.25 gm. of prednisolone metasulphobenzoate, 4 gms. of chloramphenicol and solvent to 100 gms. (in 10-mil bottle).

INDICATIONS: Catarrhal otitis; acute otitis media; chronic otitis media and post-operative suppuration; otitis externa, furuncle, pruritus, eczema of the external ear.

METHOD OF USE: Three to six drops should be instilled into the affected ear two to four times a day or as directed by the physician.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACK: Dropper bottle of 10 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**FERYBAR mixture**

MANUFACTURER: Rybar Laboratories, Ltd., 6 Park Avenue, Tankerton, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Pleasantly flavoured mixture containing in each 4 mils, 200 mgm. of iron and ammonium citrate, 100 mgm. of riboflavine, 5 mgm. of nicotinamide and 2 mgm. of aneurine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Debility; prevention of iron deficiency anaemia in children and adults.

DOSAGE: *Children* (1 to 5 years): Half a teaspoonful three times daily; (over 5 years), one teaspoonful three times daily. *Adults*: One tablespoonful three times daily.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACK: Bottle of 4 fl. oz.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1967.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**MASTERIL injection**

MANUFACTURER: Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Ives House, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berks. DISTRIBUTOR: Vestric, Ltd., Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches.

DESCRIPTION: Oily injection, containing 100 mgm. of drostanolone propionate per mil.

INDICATIONS: Amelioration of disseminated mammary carcinoma, used either alone in inoperable cases or in conjunction with mastectomy.

DOSAGE: One ampoule (100 mgm.) by intramuscular injection once weekly, increased to 100 mgm. twice or three times weekly if necessary.

SIDE EFFECTS: Slight virilisation may be encountered during prolonged therapy in sensitive individuals.

SHELF LIFE: Three years.

PACK: Boxes of ten 1-mil ampoules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 6, 1968  
**TETREX bid CAPS**

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow and black capsules, marked "Bristol bid-caps," each containing tetracycline phosphate complex equivalent to 500 mgm. of tetracycline activity.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to tetracycline-sensitive organisms, including chronic bronchitis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.

DOSAGE: Usual *adult* dose is one capsule twice daily. *Children* over 40 kilos body weight receive the adult dose.

PRECAUTIONS: Caution is advised in pregnancy and young children as tetracycline may cause tooth discoloration. Care should be exercised where renal function is impaired (see manufacturer's literature).

SHELF LIFE: Two years at room temperature.

PACKS: Cartons of ten and fifty foil-packed capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1967.



# Metric-system Problems for Pharmacists

## COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY ADDRESSES SCOTTISH PHARMACISTS

AN address on "Problems of the Metric System" was given to members of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 14 by MR. A. D. THORNTON-JONES (joint secretary of the Joint Formulary Committee).

The speaker said that there would be no metric-system problem if all prescriptions were written in the accepted style. However, when the system came in many prescriptions would continue to be written in the apothecaries' system. That system would, it was expected, cease to be legal in 1969, having by that time, through the Weights and Measures Act, been declared illegal. Pharmacy and medicine had been moving towards the metric system for some time. Only about 7 per cent. of prescriptions currently received by pharmacists were in the apothecaries' system and in all teaching hospitals medical students were being trained exclusively in metric. Though their tuition never extended much towards writing prescriptions, the young people of today leaving hospital as qualified practitioners would be writing in the metric system. The British Pharmacopoeia had been metric in its formulations since 1914 though the dosages of "quite a lot" of tablet monographs had retained the apothecaries' equivalent of the metric dose. In 1966 the Statutory Instrument dealing with conversion of certain products to the metric system had been introduced. Under it any capsule, lozenge, injection, suppository or tablet, if ordered in the apothecaries' system, must be supplied in the metric equivalent. The equivalent differed by as much as plus or minus 8 per cent. of the true metric equivalent.

### Problem Sharply Presented

During the preparation of the 1963 British Pharmaceutical Codex, when it was fairly obvious that metric would soon become the only system used, the Revision Committee was faced with the problem of formulating about five new preparations that would have had a 60-minim dose. The Committee decided that those preparations (chloral elixir paediatric, paracetamol elixir paediatric, noscopine linctus, pholcodine linctus and strong pholcodine linctus) should be formulated to a 5-mil dose, though it was realised that, when the products were dispensed, there would be no alternative but to continue to use the same label for them as was used for preparations formulated to 60 minims (in terms, that is, of the domestic teaspoonful). It also meant that, in the Codex and consequently in the British National Formulary, there would now be, in the sections on elixirs and linctuses, a mixture of the two types of preparation.

At the request of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Ministry of Health, work was then started by the British Standards Institution to bring out a specification for a 5-mil domestic

measure. After a fairly long lapse the result came about in the 5-mil spoon as now known. That had been criticised on many grounds. Both the Codex Revision and the Joint Formulary Committees felt that the anomaly of having some elixirs and linctuses in one system and some in the other, at different dose levels, should be cleared up. The remaining Codex preparations were accordingly reformulated to 5 mils—a course that presented no great difficulties in formulation. It was simple and fairly straightforward to test in the laboratory that the preparations were just as stable in 5-mil form as they had been in 60 minims. The 5-mil spoon was then issued, a standard form of labelling adopted, and now all patients receiving those preparations also received a 5-mil spoon. Labelling was in the new form, so a section of the public were becoming aware that a medicine measuring spoon existed that they should use for certain products.

### Current Codex Revisions

In the revision of the B.P.C., 1968, now going to press, the remaining apothecaries' preparations were in the metric system. In the paediatric mixtures the dose level presented no difficulties: obviously 5 mils replaced 60 minims. The adult mixtures, previously formulated to  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. and given in doses of one tablespoon, had led to much discussion. Some wanted the basic dose volume to be 15 mils, others either 10 mils or 20 mils. In the dispensary, 15 was not an easy figure to work with, so it was decided that the mixtures should be reformulated into unit dose volumes of 10 mils. It had to be watched that the mixture was still a solution when it was supposed to be, and there was particular trouble with sodium bicarbonate, since in existing bicarbonate mixtures the quantity of sodium bicarbonate was often well up to the solubility limits. In a few products the dose of sodium bicarbonate was slightly reduced accordingly. The reformulated products were sent to the pharmacy laboratory of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, made up, set aside for storage tests, reported upon and amended if necessary. Stability tests were limited, because all these preparations were of the kind that should be recently prepared, and stability was therefore a matter of months not of years.

The bottle manufacturers were approached and the British Standards Institution set up a committee to deal with new bottles of metric capacities, eventually producing standards. The Committee had decided that the bottles should be distinctive in shape from the bottles that had become customary. The speaker said the new bottles had now been on the market for some time, and pharmacists had been asked to use them, so as to encourage manufacturers to turn over their production to the new shape. It had been thought advisable, provided it could be done

without inconveniencing the prescriber or the patient, to reduce the range of bottle sizes, and there were now in the new type of bottle 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300 and 500-mil sizes; they had proved adequate to replace the existing range of Imperial bottles.

The next problem was in measuring the 10-mil dose for adults. A British Standards Institution Committee designed a 10-mil plastic measure that consisted of a small polythene cup holding about 45 mils. One mark was round the 10-mil level, with "10 m.l." written above it. After some heated discussion the decision had been taken to recommend to the Council that the 5-mil spoon should be the only metric measure issued to the public, and that medicines should be taken in terms of two 5-mil spoonfuls diluted with water. What had tipped the balance was that about sixty lay persons of all ages had been observed using the spoon and the measure. Two had filled the measure to the brim, resulting in a 50-mil dose, and it had been felt that, if two people out of sixty could err in that way the use of the measure was too dangerous to go ahead with. Onus of that decision had been forced upon the Society. The recommendation would go to Council, but in view of the published decision it was obvious that the decision would be accepted.

Doctors had accepted the principle that the metric volumes should be substituted for the Imperial total volumes they ordered, despite the fact that the patient might be getting rather more or rather fewer doses than the doctor had actually written on his prescription. The doctor would be asked to write his prescription in a special way when he really meant the precise number of doses he put down, and always to think of doses in the metric system. The older doctor would have trouble in doing that and might put up a bit of resistance, but the younger doctors were learning in the metric system.

### Tools for the Job

So far as dispensing was concerned the first thing to be considered was the tools for the job. Government stamped metric measures were already freely available, and the British Standards Institution would shortly be publishing a revised standard for metric conical dispensing measures that met—so far as the authorities would permit—requests from pharmacists for measures that were adaptable and had a reasonable number of graduations. Transposition from one system to the other would be by means of tables in line with the existing statutory Instrument table (that is with limits of plus or minus 8 per cent. of the true figure).

To effect the transformation the advisory committee had devised a complicated scheme that would be used only so long as the pharmacist continued to receive prescriptions written in the apothecaries' system. It was



hoped that publicity and a modicum of pressure on the medical fraternity would reduce that period of time, but the pharmacist would have the duty of transposing until the last doctor using the apothecaries' system disappeared from the prescribing world.

In dispensing an extemporaneous prescription the first thing would be to take the equivalent of the dose and multiply by the equivalent total number of doses (for example 600 mgm. multiplied by twenty instead of 10 multiplied by 16) referring to tables giving the equivalent. If the problem were approached dose-wise it was simple—by any other sequence a complicated matter. It was essential that a rule should be laid down so that, if the same prescription went to several pharmacists, the resulting preparations would be identical.

Another problem arose with the continued use of deleted preparations. A list of preparations from former B.N.F.'s back to the N.F., 1939, had been reformulated with the assistance of the National Pharmaceutical Union and they would be published solely for circulation to pharmacists (the Joint Formulary Committee though it undesirable to give publicity to preparations already deleted for sound reasons).

#### Proprietaries

As to proprietary preparations, the association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry had been in on the discussions from the beginning, and pressure had been brought on manufacturers of proprietaries to adopt a 5-mil or 10-mil unit dose for their liquid oral preparations. Many had already done so. Others had gone to a bit of trouble to reformulate to 5-mil doses but were still labelling "one teaspoonful," where "5 mils" was wanted. Most of the oral penicillin preparations are now in 100-mil unit packs.

With counter lines and proprietaries, the legal department, Ministry of Health had suggested a legal equivalent for the pound and the pint and fractions thereof, down to half a pint and a quarter of a pint, half a pound and quarter of a pound, and that those should be incorporated in the tables; the point had not yet been decided. The recommendation was viewed with mixed feelings by the Committee. It would mean that, if somebody came to the pharmacy and asked for  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of something, then under the terms of legislation it would not be legal to supply him with  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. He would have to be supplied with the tabulated equivalent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. The lb. had been equated to 500 gm. so  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. would be 250 gm.

Legislation for the transposition would have to cover the Weights and Measures, Pharmacy and Poisons, and Dangerous Drugs Acts. Since, if a doctor wrote a prescription for a certain amount of a Dangerous Drug in the apothecaries' system, it was not the amount the patient was going to receive, the Home Office would have to be well aware of the transposition, and advice via the Ministry of Health as being sought on those matters. Neither doctors nor the public, nor

even pharmacists themselves, would be able to get any sort of idea of the requirements without substantial publicity. That particularly applied to the public, and the Committee was meeting it in the first instance by calling together a meeting of people interested in such matters, in order to consider first the technical publicity (that is to pharmacists, manufacturers and doctors), so as to draw up a campaign showing what would happen, if and when the scheme went through. The second—and just as important—was

## NAPPIES AND SKIN CLEANSERS

### Assessment by "Which?"

TESTS on a selection of baby nappies are reported in the March issue of *Which?* published by Consumers' Association. Absorbency was tested "by putting each nappy on a life-size baby doll, pouring water through and seeing how much the nappy absorbed." User tests were carried out on sixty-six babies in three age groups between birth and eighteen months. Nappies were also examined after washing, for softness, size, etc.

Fourteen widely selling brands of terry towelling squares covering a range of qualities and including "own name" brands and one sold by mail order are tabulated stating price per dozen, weight and type of edges. Four shaped terry and special nappies and six muslin squares were also examined. In squares Zorbit Superior, Boots, and Harringtons Gold Seal are given as value for money. A discussion of shaped nappies states the points for and against each type. *Which?* found little to choose between the muslin squares tested.

Eight brands of nationally available one-way nappy were tested. Again little difference was found and the following are named as "best buys" in ascending price order: Ever-Dri, Norex, Binki, Harringtons, Kleinerts. Of three brands of disposable nappy liners tested Johnson's was considered best buy (when bought in packet of 100). Tissues were found an unsatisfactory substitute for liners. Fifteen brands of disposable nappies were tested. Mothers who took part in tests had divergent views about absorbency and in general did not consider disposables suitable for continued use. Not all disposables were found easy to dispose of. *Which?* also considers the use of nappy services that collect dirty nappies and replace them with clean ones. Such services were considered expensive.

In the same issue is a report of tests carried out by fifty-six women on cleansing creams, lotions and milks. As many national brands were tested as possible. Four groups of fourteen were formed, each group using a particular type of make up (cream base, rouge, powder, lipstick) the others used eye make-up in addition with various degrees of other make-up. Simple make-up was found to be removed easily by soap. Eye make-up was found more effectively dealt with by some of the cleansers. The best creams and the best milks or lotions were equally efficient.

Most efficient creams were Boots No. 7, Dorothy Gray and Max Factor.

publicity to the public. There again the new committee would, by consulting experts, put forward a scheme of publicity that would later, towards the change-over, be used to bring to the public that, after a certain day, medicines would be measured in an entirely new way with an entirely new measure, and all the old-fashioned ways they had used, such as drinking medicine straight from the bottle or using any spoon and calling it a teaspoon, just because they use it for stirring their tea, would pass.

Best lotions were Beauty Counselor, Cleanse Ayer, Dorothy Gray 2 Minute Magic, Gala, Max Factor Satin Flow, Milopa and Raytone. Lotions or milks proved more economical in use. Brands of cream preferred by users were Anne French, Astral, Innox, Lenthéric Clean Up, Max Factor and Raytone. Preferred lotions were Boots No. 7, Cleanse Ayer, Gold Milk and Rimmel.

*Which?* concludes that the best cream was Max Factor. Astral and Raytone worked out among the cheapest and did reasonably well in tests. Among lotions Cleanse Ayer and Gala were outstandingly good but not cheap. Max Factor Satin Flow equally efficient but less well liked by users.

## NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

**CALLUSOLVE.** — The active constituent of this product is described as "alkyldimethyl benzyl ammonium halide dibromide", and its use in the treatment of warts is related to the breakdown of some plastic products by halogens. Warts consist mainly of keratin, a sulphur-containing scleroprotein. The sulphur forms cross links between the amino acids that form the peptide chains, so that the structure has certain resemblances to that of some synthetic plastics (plastics are essentially cross-linked polymers and are subject to degradation by halogens). A similar degradation of keratin occurs after exposure to bromine, but the action is too severe for bromine to be used therapeutically. Bromine forms adducts, with various quaternary compounds, that are stable in non-aqueous solvents, but in the presence of water are slowly hydrolysed to liberate free bromine. Such an adduct is present in Callusolve and when applied to the wart, the water in the tissues causes the slow release of bromine, followed by degradation of the keratin and the breakdown of the wart tissues.

**MASTERIL.** — *Chemistry:* 2- $\alpha$ -methylandrostan-17- $\beta$ -ol-3-one propionate, also known as drostanolone propionate or dromostanolone propionate. It is considered that oestrogen is essential for the growth of human breast cancer tissue, and that such tissue can take up oestrogen to a greater extent than normal. It is also thought that dissemination of cells from a breast tumour may occur before diagnosis is made, and that breast cancer should be regarded as an oestrogen-dependent systemic disease. A compound that could inhibit the uptake of essential oestrogen by such cancerous tissues would have valuable therapeutic applications, and testosterone has been used for that purpose. The side effects of testosterone limit its use and Masteril has been developed to overcome those disadvantages. Chemically it may be considered as 2- $\alpha$ -methyl-dihydrotestosterone propionate, and that change in structure is associated with an increased selectivity of action and reduced side effects.



## TRAINING FOR PHARMACY ASSISTANTS

### Proposals under discussion in North Hertfordshire

PLANS to institute a course for the training of pharmacy counter assistants were discussed at a meeting of Hertfordshire Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union on March 12. The course would be arranged by Hitchin College of Further Education which is to specialise in providing training within the area for certain branches of the retail distributive trades.

The need for such a course was explained by MR. E. J. DOWNING (secretary, Pharmacy Assistants Training Board), who outlined the provisions of the Industrial Training Act, 1963, and the expected duties of the Training Board for distribution that is being formed this year (see *C. & D.*, March 16, p. 227). General-practice pharmacy would fall into that category and the Training Board, which had started discussions on courses, aimed to ensure that any courses it proposed would be approved for grants (Training Boards under the Act collect a levy from employers and it is redistributed as grants to those carrying out the training).

None of the existing certificates likely to be approved were, said Mr. Downing, suitable for pharmacy, but it had to be accepted that colleges could not offer specialised courses for small numbers. The hope was, therefore, to build upon the City and Guilds of London Institute certificate in retailing, which provided for a number of elective subjects. Suggested introductions were elementary science, some forensic pharmacy, the National Health Service, hygiene and a background to cosmetic chemistry and photography. Practical aspects could be taught in the laboratory. The course would be by day release over two years.

A more advanced course for dispensing technicians was also being studied. It would probably be of three years' duration, following the two-year course, but would have to be in a limited number of centres in order to get the requisite numbers of students. There might also be correspondence courses linked to colleges (with Department of Education and Science approval).

Stressing the advantages of training, Mr. Downing concluded that the fundamental return was profit. He was sure that the accent on competition between retailers would grow, and the small shop was particularly dependent upon the quality of its service. "The public is not going to put up with third-rate service in the small private shop. If they don't get service they will go to the supermarket for price."

MR. N. CROMPTON (head of department of business studies, Hitchin College of Further Education) said that retail trades had rather lagged behind in providing training, but industrial training boards were putting pressure on industry to regard training as a normal daily activity. He knew that the small retailer would find it difficult to persuade himself he could release staff, but it could be done. The retailer could only decide to take advantage of a course if he were already or-

ganised. The college would be adaptable in the attendance schemes it offered. It had been given special responsibility for the area's retail trades, and there was no better time to put in the special requirements of pharmacy than during the building-up period.

In the next academic year a full-time course would be offered to students recruited from the schools who wished to make a career in the retail trades. The course would include two days a week working in local shops to obtain practical experience and would go a good way to develop persons of middle and lower management potential.

MR. T. BOTTOMLEY (lecturer in charge of retail education) gave details of the proposals for a pharmacy assistant's course. It would be based, he said, upon the certificate in retailing, would be for two years, and would give a minimum of 4½-5 hours a week in college. The basic retail course, starting in September, could include a pharmacy group with half-day release plus evening attendance (preferably on the same day).

Asked how several assistants from the same pharmacy could attend, MR. CROMPTON said that the course could be held on more than one day a week if the numbers warranted it. MR. BOTTOMLEY added that "block" release was also possible — six consecutive weeks a year of full-time study. MR. D. BELL, Hitchin, pointed out that most suitable girls were "swallowed up by the banks, etc.," and that married women had not the time for shop work. He had encountered resistance to retail trades. It originated from head teachers

who "pushed bright girls into offices." He was pleased to hear of the follow-on-from-school course. MR. BOTTOMLEY replied that the emphasis was on career value, and some grammar-school pupils had expressed interest.

MR. C. A. E. SPRIGGS, Stotfold, regretted that the Apothecaries Hall certificate was not recognised by the J.I.C. scales, but MR. DOWNING replied that there was too much variation in the courses of training. To MR. S. E. MORGAN, Luton, he said that grants might be paid as a percentage of the amount spent on training, as the full cost of sending the student on a course, or as a fixed sum for a course. It would be necessary to keep an account of what was spent. MR. BOTTOMLEY told MR. G. R. H. HAY, Luton, that the most suitable training for part-timers and persons returning to retail was the short course, MR. CROMPTON adding that courses for older supervisors also qualified for grants.

MR. DOWNING agreed with MR. C. A. NEAVE, Hitchin, that courses for older married women in subjects such as display would fit well into the pattern, being common to many trades. Other subjects might be bookkeeping, stock control and the psychology of sales.

MR. CROMPTON said that all that was needed as "the next step" was City and Guilds approval for the special subjects of pharmacy. For whole-day attendance, which was suggested, the meeting generally favoured Monday (use of the assistant's half-day holiday, it was pointed out, would not count as "day release"). It was agreed that an outline of the proposals should be circulated, with an appeal for help from those pharmacists who would be willing to give their services on the course.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN PHYSICS

### New techniques and apparatus exhibited

INNOVATIONS shown at the 1968 Physics Exhibition, held in London, March 11-14, included an automated method of measuring areas in antibiotic assays. Shown by the engineering division of the National Institute for Medical Research, the method uses a television scanning system. Each zone is placed under the camera and above an illuminated graticule. The graticule lines seen through the clear region give rise to a series of larger amplitude pulses on the video wave form of each scan line passing through the zone at right angles to the graticule lines. The pulses are counted for a predetermined number of fields or frames and the result, proportional to the area, is recorded on punched paper tape. Statistical analysis is by computer.

Reading University's department of applied physical science demonstrated a new concept in heating and boiling elements. The element can provide higher ratings than conventional types. Essential feature is porosity. Passing fluid through a heated porous medium allows the maximum area for heat transfer and elimination of burn-out effect, since heat transfer becomes related to thermal conduction in the

solid and not the solid-liquid. Steam temperatures as high as 600°C are readily achieved with only a few degrees temperature difference between the element material and the fluid. Suggested applications include steam sterilisation of pharmaceuticals in hospitals.

A new miniature camera, the Endo-camera, developed to assist in the investigation of diseases involving the gastrointestinal system, was shown by the National Research Development Corporation. Novelty of the invention is that its lens faces forwards (instead of sideways as with conventional gastroc cameras) and is surrounded by a ring of bulbs. A cassette is enclosed giving about fifteen exposures on 5-mm. colour film.

Sterile water "on tap" at the rate of 40 gall. an hour is provided by a "sterile outlet" ultraviolet water steriliser (model 65) shown by Engelhard Hanovia Lamps, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Sterilisation is by mercury low-pressure discharge lamp housed in a quartz thimble surrounded by the water being treated. United Kingdom distributors are Alfloc Water Treatment Service, P.O. Box 19, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.



# TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, APRIL 3: Chinese MENTHOL has advanced by sixpence per lb., while Brazilian fell by the same amount during the week. In recent weeks Brazilian material has been advancing at a greater pace than the Chinese, thus closing the gap between the two sources. BUCHU LEAVES were virtually unobtainable, and supplies of the OIL just now be scarce, if not unobtainable. Certain GUMS were dearer — ACACIA for shipment by 2s. per cwt. and KARAYA by 10s. per cwt. Supplies of Costa Rican IPECACUANHA were on the short side for prompt delivery and the price moved up about 3s. per lb. Canadian SENEGA was dearer by one shilling per lb. for all deliveries and Madras TURMERIC was quoted at 10s. per cwt. higher for shipment after business had been done at a level 5s. up the previous week. GENTIAN was not available on the spot, and forward prices were not being made. Australian HONEY prices advanced on April 1 following much higher prices from the Argentine; Chinese was also dearer but Canadian and Mexican were unchanged.

Dearer among ESSENTIAL OILS were LEMONGRASS (by 2s. per kilo) and PATCHOULI for shipment (by 2s. per lb.). It was reported that this year's crop of lemongrass oil will be 10 to 600 tons against 1,700 tons in 1967. Nearly half this new crop will be required by domestic users, so that the available oil for shipment looks like being somewhat restricted in amount. Spot holders of patchouli did not follow the new shipment rates. Madagascar CLOVE LEAF was threepence per lb. dearer. Also higher were Chinese PEPPERMINT and PETITGRAIN. The only feature of the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS market was a rise of 10 per ton in the price of GLYCERIN.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—£24 per 100 g.

ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE.—Flake in 25-kilo drums, about 15s. kilo.

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE.—1-cwt. lots, 12s. 5d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
BONATE ...	92 0	90 0	89 0
CYLATE ...	81 0	79 0	—
GALLATE ...	78 0	76 0	—
NITRATE ...	83 0	81 0	80 0

CORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upward; sacks, granular, £56 10s.; crystals, £60; powder, £61; extra fine powder, £62 per ton. 5s. £1 in paper bags. Anhydrous 10s. 0d. in paper bags. Surcharge for more than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 10s.; 1 to 5 cwt., 20s.

ANTHARIDIN.—Per kilo, 11,511s.

INCHOCAINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P. is 8s. per kilo.

HYDROQUINONE.—1-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb., in 8s. 6d.

IRON SALTS.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250, s. 9s. 2d. kilo; GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; PHOSPHATE, C., 50-kilos, 9s. 2d. kilo; SUBCARBONATE, 40-kilos, 6s. 0½d. per kilo; SULPHATE, B.P.,

crystals, 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.; granular 67s. 6d., exsiccated, 133s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—B.P. grade, per cwt.

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 cwt. drums	260 0	262 0	265 0	271 0
2½ cwt. "	263 0	265 0	268 0	274 0
56 lb. tins ...	267 0	269 0	272 0	278 0
28 lb. "	289 0	291 0	296 0	305 0
14 lb. "	293 0	295 0	300 0	309 0

Bulk tank wagon loads from 256s. to 259s. 6d. Technical grade, less 5s. cwt.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—5-kilo, 330s. per kilo.

MERCUROCHROME.—250-gm. lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

PREDNISOLONE.—ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—1-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

SORBITOL.—Pharmaceutical grade, 3s. 1d. lb. in 1-ton lots.

## Crude Drugs

ANNATTO.—Madras, seed, 175s. cwt.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.). CANADA: 34s. 6d., c.i.f. (36s. spot, nominal); COPAIBA: B.P.C. 10s. 9d., c.i.f. (10s. 6d. spot); PERU: 12s. 10d., c.i.f. (13s. 3d. spot); TOLU: B.P., 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. lb., c.i.f. (4s. 3d. spot); HERB, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. (2s. 9d. spot); ROOT, 1s. 10d., c.i.f. (1s. 11d. spot).

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

BUCHU.—LEAVES. Shipment nominally 18s. 6d. to 19s. lb. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, spot unobtainable; shipment, nominal.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 18s. Prime seed, 29s.

CASCARA.—285s. cwt., c.i.f. and spot.

CASSIA.—Ligna, 360s. cwt., duty paid.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 2s. 4d. lb., c.i.f.; 2s. 5d. spot.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar for shipment, 310s. cwt., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 310s. (270s., c.i.f.).

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, spot, nominal (220s. cwt., c.i.f.). Ceylon QUILLS (c.i.f.), five 0's, 11s. 9d. lb.; four 0's 10s. 6d.; firsts, 7s.; quillings, 5s. 1d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, spot 3s. 5½d. lb. (3s. 2½d., c.i.f.).

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. lb., c.i.f. (spot, 3s. 3d.).

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 4s. 3d.-4s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 4s. 8d., c.i.f.

CUBEB.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, 8s. 6d. lb. (8s., c.i.f.).

GENTIAN.—Spot, 235s. cwt.; 230s. c.i.f., both nominal.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 135s. (130s., c.i.f.); peeled, 160s. (142s. 6d., c.i.f.); Jamaican No. 3, 320s.; Cochinchina, 270s., c.i.f.; African, 185s., spot (145s. c.i.f.).

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts 225s. ex wharf; shipment, 202s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(per cwt., ex store). Australian light amber, 132s. 6d. to 135s.; and medium amber, 122s. 6d. to 125s. Argentine, 160s. to 165s.; Canadian, 190s. to 192s. 6d.; Mexican, 130s. to 132s. 6d.; Chinese, 120s. to 125s.

HYDRASTIS.—37s. lb. (36s. 6d., c.i.f.).

HYOSCYAMUS.—Niger, 2s. 3d. lb. (2s. 1d., c.i.f.).

IPECACUANHA.—(Per lb.). Matto Grosso, 48s. (47s., c.i.f. nominal); Costa Rican, 65s. spot; 60s., c.i.f., nominal; Colombian, 47s. 6d. (47s. c.i.f.).

KARAYA.—No. 2 f.a.q. gum, 230s. cwt., spot; 205s., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, 36s. 6d., c.i.f., and in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 31s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 32s. 6d., in bond.

PEPPER.—Sarawak, white, spot 3s. 2d. lb. shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f.; Brazilian black grade, 1, 2s. 10d., duty paid.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—China star afloat, 280s. landed duty paid; CELERY.—Indian, spot cleaned; shipment sold at 200s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 135s., duty paid (115s., c.i.f.). Rumanian whole, 132s. 6d., duty paid. CUMIN.—Iranian, 185s., duty paid (155s., c.i.f.). Syrian, 160s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, spot, nominal (110s., c.i.f.). FENNEL.—Indian, 185s. (165s., c.i.f.). FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 107s. 6d., duty paid (86s. 6d., c.i.f.). MUSTARD.—English, 75s. to 105s. as to quality.

SENEGA.—Canadian, 32s. lb., c.i.f. and spot. Japanese new crop 24s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot (old crop), 24s. 6d. in bond.

SENNA.—(Per lb.) Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4½d.; shipment, No. 3, 1s. 4½d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 3s nominal; manufacturing, 1s. 10d. Alexandria hand-picked, inferior grades only at around 5s.; manufacturing forward, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

TURMERIC.—Firm. Madras finger, spot, nominal; shipment dearer at 155s. cwt. after 150s., c.i.f. paid.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.) Bees', Dar-es-Salaam, 780s., c.i.f.; CANDELLILA, 550s. spot; CARNAUBA, fatty grey, 335s. (312s. 6d., c.i.f.), prime yellow, 475s. (427s. 6d., c.i.f.).

## Essential and Expressed Oils

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 15s. lb. on the spot. BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 21s. 6d. lb. (20s., c.i.f.).

CELERY.—Indian, 135s. per lb.; English 200s.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 18s.; Seychelles leaf rectified, 20s.

CLOVE.—(lb.) Madagascar leaf for shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. spot 13s., in bond. Rectified, 15s. Distilled bud oil English, B.P., 34s.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums at 12s. per gall., plus 30s. deposit on drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-ton lots. Delivered terms.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 10s. 6d. per kilo in bond; 10s. 3d., c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 97s.-100s. lb.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s., Chinese, 80s., Jamaican, 175s.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 42s. kilo; 35s. 6d. c.i.f. for May-June.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 27s. to 30s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 25s. to 26s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.), Arvenis: Chinese shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot 11s. Brazilian, 10s., spot; 10s. 1½d., c.i.f. American Piperata, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Italian, 95s.

PETTITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment, 17s. 3d. c.i.f., spot, 18s. per lb.

PIMENTO.—BERRY, imported, 95s.; English distilled, 390s.; LEAF, 21s. per lb.



## TRADE MARKS

APPLICATION ADVERTISED  
BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal,"

March 27, No. 4674

For chemical products for use in industry, science, photography, horticulture and agriculture, all being for testing purposes (1)

VERATEST, 915,104, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For chemical preparations being fixing agents for photographic purposes (1)

EMBAFIX, 915,471, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; etc. (1)

Device, 915,782, by Pararch, Ltd., Wilmslow, Ches.

For perfumes and essential oils (3)

KINDNESS, 877,424, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For perfumed soaps, talcum powder, toilet water, non-medicated lotions for the hands, perfumes and perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

GALA HEAVENLY, 888,587, by Gala of London, Ltd., London, W.1, and Surbiton, Surrey.

For non-medicated preparations for the hair (3)

FASTINE, 899,558, by Indola, N.V., Rijswijk, Holland.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, perfumes and essential oils (3)

SENEOL, 902,018, by Laboratoire Lachartre, Paris, 12, Erance.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, and essential oils (3)

GOLDEN SPELL, 904,657, by Roux International, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5.

For toilet articles, non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics; and colouring preparations for the hair (3)

Device, B912,002, by Mayborn Products, Ltd., London, S.E.26.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics and toilet articles (3)

FOLIE, 912,823, by Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Eastbourne, Sussex.

For cosmetic preparations and non-medicated toilet preparations, all for women and girls (3)

MISS LOLLYPOP, 913,538, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

RING-O THE RHINE-O, 913,938, CHARACTER, 915,496, by Studio Girl-Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Hants.

For soaps; perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics; preparations for the hair; dentifrices and mouth washes (being toilet articles, not medicated) (3)

AFFRESC, 914,511, by Intec Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For soaps, perfumes, perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices (3)

Device, 914,379, by Medical and Biological Instrumentation, Ltd., London, W.1.

For dietetic biscuits (3)

Device with words, LIMITS THE MEAL-IN-A-BISCUIT THAT HELPS YOU SLIM, 892,525, by Unicliffe Laboratories, Sandwich, Kent.

For disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides (5)

RAZOL, 905,047, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, none being in liquid form (5)

STIMLOR, 906,156, by West-Silten Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., Hove, Sussex.

For anthelmintic preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

CONTRAPAR, B908,091, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For disposable napkins and disposable napkin liners, all for infants and made principally of cellulose wadding; cellulose wadding; and medicated non-woven fabric (5)

DOWNEX, 906,972, by Novex Co., Martley, Worcs.

For medicated preparations for the scalp and skin; medicated bath preparations, liquid eye-washes, medicated paper, medicated pads for the eyes, breath freshening preparations, medicated oils and deodorants (5)

Device with word GALA, 907,978, by Gala of London, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin, insecticides, pesticides, rodenticides, herbicides and fungicides (5)

OPTUNAL, 909,410, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

STATOQUIN, 910,916, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

RESORT, B913,340, by Beecham Products (U.K.), Brentford, Middlesex.

For deodorants for personal use for sale in the United Kingdom (5)

IMPERIAL PINK, 915,241, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; infants' and invalids' foods; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

S.R.S.R. B915,340, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

SIDELM, 917,378, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For antiseptics, medicated mouthwashes, disinfectants and deodorants (5)

GERMOSEPT, GERMOSEPTIC, 916,914-15, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For photographic apparatus and instruments; and parts; etc. (9)

TESCO, 912,247, by Tesco Stores, Ltd., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Herts.

For electric blankets and parts and fittings (10)

SONA, 912,605, by N. C. Joseph, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

For surgical, medical and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10)

Device with word ACOS, 912,016, by Cosmocord, Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts.

For combs, sponges; brushes; etc. (21)

Device with words MISS WORLD, 902,522, by Mecca, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For biscuits (other than biscuits for animals) (30)

Device with words LIMMITS THE MEAL-IN-A-BISCUIT, 892,527, by Unicliffe Laboratories, Sandwich, Kent.

For agricultural, horticultural and forestry products; foodstuffs for animals; malt; etc. (31)

Device, 862,132, by Grossversandhaus Quelle Gustav Schickendanz, K.G., Furth/Bayern, Germany.

## PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

March 27

Preparations of azoanides, Fisons Industrial Chemicals, Ltd. 1,112,424.

Manufacturing of ergosterol, Schering, A.G. 1,112,433.

Safety razor with side wiper, Eversharp, Inc. 1,112,460.

Photographic wide angle objective lens, Canon Camera Co., Inc. 1,112,464.

Herbicidal composition, Daikin Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,112,467.

Therapeutic compositions and a process for the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,112,505.

Photographic shutter with a delay mechanism, Compur-Werk, G.m.b.H. 1,112,508.

Method for and apparatus for use in making continuous strings of animal gut, Ethicon, Inc. 1,112,512.

Derivatives of tetracycline antibiotics, Stabili-

menti Chimico-Farmaceutici Dott. R. Ravasini & Cie, S.p.A. 1,112,514.

Colour developing process, Fuji Film, K.K. 1,112,538.

Diazonium compounds, Van der Grinten, N.V. 1,112,543.

Aqueous solutions and a process for the manufacture thereof, Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,112,567.

Substituted coumarin, Les Laboratoires Dausse, 1,112,696.

Disposable urine specimen tube and cap therefor, L. R. Rowett, 1,112,715.

Aliphatic halophenyl ureas and their use in germicidal compositions, Armour & Co. 1,112,760.

Derivatives of glycyrrhetic acid, International Standard Electric Corporation, 1,112,805.

Anorexigenic composition and basic ethers for use therein, Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,112,839.

Steroids having pro-oestrogenic activity, Research Institute for Medicine and Chemistry, Inc. 1,112,840.

Selective herbicides, Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,112,866.

Composition for the detection of lactic dehydrogenase in a body fluid, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,112,869.

Container for medicinal tablets, pills or the like, Metal Box Co., Ltd. 1,112,879.

Substituted phenylimino thiazolidones and their use as ultra violet absorbers in photographic materials, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,112,898.

Process for splitting emulsions, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,112,908.

Ergoline derivatives, Sandoz, Ltd. 1,112,909.

Process for the production of organophosphorous compounds, Chemicals & Phosphates, Ltd. 1,112,976.

Derivatives of helveticoside, Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,113,027.

Safety razor blades, Gillette Industries, Ltd. 1,113,045.

Roll film photographic camera, Eranke & Heidecke, G.m.b.H. 1,113,097.

Process for preparing L-glutamine by fermentation, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,113,117.

Aerosol antiperspirant composition, Procter & Gamble Co. 1,113,150.

Manufacture of 10a-steroids, F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,113,184.

Tablets, Carter-Wallace, Inc. 1,113,299.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 8, 1968.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

BETZ LABORATORIES, INC. Capital \$300,000. Registered in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. To manufacture and deal in chemicals, etc. British Address: 10A, London Road, Alderley Edge, Ches.

ENGLISH SOAPS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soaps, perfumery, cosmetics, etc. Directors: Arthur M. D. Charlton, Leslie Biddle, Alan C. Tripp and Reginald V. Musk (all directors of Brentford Soap Co., Ltd.). R.O.: Brent Works, Brentford, Middlesex.

GREBOS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists. Subscribers: (each with one share) are: A. H. Boswell, M.P.S. and G. D. Boswell, Dacre Cottage, Billingham, W. Sussex.

J. I. BRADLEY (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £10,000. To acquire the business of retail pharmacists carried on at 212 Uppingham Road, Leicester as "J. I. Bradley," etc. Directors: Annie Bradley and Alan R. Priestley, M.P.S. R.O.: Allen House, Newarke Street, Leicester.

MALMSTROM CHEMICAL, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, Essex House, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.



## WORLD TRADE

**Soviet Medicine Prices.** — The prices of medicines are being systematically lowered in the U.S.S.R. They have come down by 19 per cent. over the last seven years, according to Mr. Gerasimov (U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Health) in *Izvestia*. Patients suffering from tuberculosis, diabetes, rheumatism, and certain other ailments are provided with medicines free of charge. By 1970 the Soviet pharmaceutical industry will have increased its output by more than 70 per cent. In the Soviet Union there are about 20,000 pharmacies, a half of which function in the countryside.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

New stylings and lower prices for the full range of sales display units are shown in a fully illustrated brochure available from Mechanical Display Structures, Ltd., Harlow Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. The range includes price ticket holders, trolley display stands, etc.

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Booklets and Leaflets

ROD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex: "Rotary film evaporator" (leaflet on instrument for flasks up to 2 litres capacity).

OVERS (CHEMICALS), LTD., Wortley Low Mills, Whitehall Road, Leeds, 12: "Gloquat quaternary ammonium compound and Gloquats SD and SD extra bactericidal detergent concentrate liquids" (16-p. booklet).

#### Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. A PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Haywards Heath, Sussex: "Eponol" (32-p. booklet). PHARMALABORATORIES, LTD., 247 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1: "Callusolve" (4-p. booklet).



**CIRCULATION DOUBLED:** Direct-mail circulation of the second issue of *Babytime* (monthly newspaper for mothers with babies under eighteen months produced by Gerber Food of Brown & Polson, Ltd., Claygate, Surrey), has increased from 100,000 to nearly 500,000. *Babytime* is sent to all members of a Gerber Babytime Club by the company. Mothers join the club by sending their names and addresses to the company, either on reply-paid cards or on cut-forms carried in current Gerber advertising.

promotional leaflet and clinical trial data).  
SYNTEX PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., St. Ives House, Maidenhead, Berks: "Masteril" (file card).

### PRESS ADVERTISING

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Oldbury, Warley, Worcs: Carnation corn caps. In national and local Press and women's magazines.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: Harriet Hubbard Ayer products. In *Vogue*, *Queen*, *Bazaar*, *Flair*, *Nova*, *Tatler*, *Fashion*, *Vanity Fair*, *Woman's Home Journal*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Evening Standard*. Easter until December.

MAX FACTOR, HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1: Max Factor eye make-up. In *Fashion*, *Woman*, *She*, *Woman's Own*, *Vogue*, *Honey*, *Nineteen*, *Petticoat*, *Rave*, *Weekend*, *Nova* and *Flair*. Ultraluculent creme lipstick. In *Fashion*, *Flair*, *Nineteen*, *She*, *Vanity Fair*, *Honey*, *Nova* and *Woman's Home Journal*. Max Factor skin care products. In *Woman's Own*, *Good Housekeeping*, *She*, *Vanity Fair*, *Woman* and *Home*, *Fashion*, *Flair*, *Nova*, *Vogue*, *Woman's Home Journal* and *Living*.

SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Welwyn Garden

City, Herts: Elastoplast Airstrip. In *Daily Mirror* and *Radio Times*.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1: Fenjal creme bath. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Vogue*, *Nova*, *Woman's Home Journal*, *Queen*, *Fashion* and *The Times*.



**COUNTER TOP UNITS:** A counter top display unit for Milk of Magnesia tablets which repeats the clenched fist and selling message from the company's 15-sec. television "commercials." At right, a display unit in which peppermint flavoured Milk of Magnesia is shown alongside the plain. The unit (5½ x 9 in.) holds two large bottles and six small of either flavour.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, April 8

BRIDGEND BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. T. M. David (a member of the N.P.U. Executive and chairman, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "Current N.H.S. Problems Facing N.P.U. Members."

COLCHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fleece hotel, Colchester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SYMPOSIA ON DRUG ACTION, BIOLOGICAL COUNCIL, Edward Lewis theatre, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Cleveland Street, London, W.1. Two-day symposium on "Scientific Basis of Drug Dependence." (Ticket only).

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Wheatsheaf hotel, Baker Street, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Talk on "Allergy — the Newer Forms of Treatment."

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Boardroom, Barnet General Hospital, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting and film loaned by London Rubber Industries, Ltd.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Midland hotel, Leicester, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 64 St. James Street, Nottingham, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and film evening.

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Postgraduate medical centre, General Hospital, Southampton, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOUTHPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, Promenade, Southport, at 8 p.m. Mr. N. Herdman on "Pleasure, Profit and Prestige in Pharmacy."

### Tuesday, April 9

AYRSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Redburn hotel, Irvine, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Medical education centre, Whipps Cross Hospital, London, E.11, at 8 p.m. Annual meetings.

HULL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queens hotel, Hull, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. at 7 p.m. Annual meeting, followed at 7.30 p.m. by "pharmacy forum."

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly house, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.30 p.m. Recorded lecture on corticosteroids followed by annual meeting.

RHYL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Postgraduate medical centre, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, at 8 p.m. Annual general meeting.

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Slough, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, Lewisham General Hospital, Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.13, at 8 p.m. Professor Wood (Leeds School of Medicine) on "Drug Hazards" (lecture course.)

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Reading room, High Street, Kings Langley, at 8 p.m. "Antibiotics and other Antibacterial Agents." (Refresher course lecture.)

### Wednesday, April 10

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB, Longniddry golf club, Longniddry, East Lothian at 1.30 p.m. Play for D. F. Tankard. (Club championship qualifying outing.)

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Mary's Hospital, Newport, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. Dr. A. J. Wood (first assistant medical officer, Bristol Health Department) on "The World of Drug Dependence."

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Members' night.

### Thursday, April 11

DEWSBURY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Black Bull hotel, Birstall, at 8.15 p.m. Annual meeting.

HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Northern hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Members' night.

SWINDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Western hotel, Swindon, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. K. D. Crow (consultant dermatologist, Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon) on "Industrial Investigation of an Outbreak of Chemically Induced Dermatitis."



# Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

HAVING previously shown that silver nitrate (0.5 per cent.) compresses are highly effective in preventing the colonisation of burns by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Proteus* spp. (see C. & D., December 3, 1966, p. 556), workers at Birmingham Accident Hospital have adapted the method for treating all patients admitted with burns covering more than 30 per cent. of the body surface. They now report on forty-six cases in which the mortality observed was sixteen against an expected twenty-one. Reduction in mortality was confined to children. Only one patient died with *Ps. aeruginosa* septicaemia and there was a large reduction in the count of organism in burns and blood cultures among patients in the unit. There were also other improvements in antibacterial prophylaxis. Among the factors discussed as being contributory to the difference between adults and children is the knowledge that young children are particularly susceptible to the pathogenic effects of *Ps. aeruginosa*, so that any reduction in mortality resulting from successful prophylaxis against the organism would be expected to affect children especially (*Lancet*, March 30, p. 651).

In the same unit, other workers examined the effects of antibacterial creams applied to less extensive burns. They found that the most appropriate application was a silver nitrate or silver nitrate-chlorhexidine cream. Silver nitrate-gentamicin cream they would reserve for extensive burns not treated with silver nitrate compresses and to give an extra margin of prophylactic activity (for example against *Proteus* spp.). Further studies are being carried out into alternatives that do not possess the disadvantages of silver nitrate (such as poor effect against

*Staphylococcus aureus* and "coliform" bacilli and lack of therapeutic activity even against sensitive organisms) (*Lancet*, March 30, p. 654).

STUDY of electrophysiological recordings of nocturnal sleep in subjects given the slimming drugs fenfluramine or diethylpropion led workers in Australia to prefer the former. Diethylpropion causes frequent awakenings, suppression of paradoxical sleep, and frequent shifts into, and increased time in the drowsiness stage. Fenfluramine had only the effect on drowsiness. The variations in effects suggest that the drugs are qualitatively different (*B.M.J.*, March 30, p. 796).

ENCOURAGING results from the use of frusemide in the treatment of nocturnal enuresis have been obtained in three cases by a practitioner in Portadown, co. Armagh, Northern Ireland. Following discovery that a patient was using the drug (prescribed for oedema) for that purpose, three children aged 8-12 years were given a dose of 20 mgm. at 5 p.m. Fluid and food were withheld from that time each day, and treatment was continued for two weeks. The nocturnal enuretic patients were found to have completed diuresis within four hours and were dehydrated to such an extent, that when fluids and food were withheld, the bladder did not overflow for several hours, thereby allowing them to have a dry night. The results are being further investigated (*Practitioner*, April, p. 568).

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

DIAZINON. Degradation of, by synergistic microbial action. *Nature*, March 23, p. 1183.

EFFECTS of two slimming drugs on sleep. *Brit. med. J.*, March 30, p. 796.

DIETHYLSTILBOESTROL. Increased factor IX levels in puerperium during administration of. *Brit. med. J.*, March 30, p. 801.

SILVER-NITRATE COMPRESSES. Mortality and infection in extensively burned patients treated with. *Lancet*, March 30, p. 651.

*Clostridium welchii* resistance to tetracycline. *Lancet*, March 30, p. 660.

BURNS. Local chemoprophylaxis for, with gentamicin and other agents. *Lancet*, March 30, p. 654.

POLIOMYELITIS associated with type-2 poliovirus vaccine strain. *Lancet*, March 30, p. 661.

PREDNISOLONE STEAROYLGLYCOLATE. *Practitioner*, April, p. 542.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS. Another treatment for. *Practitioner*, April, p. 568.

ALDRIN AND DIELDRIN: loss under sterile conditions. *Science*, March 8, p. 1110.

SALMONELLA infection traced to powdered milk. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 4, p. 838.

GROUND RULES for physicians who evaluate drugs. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 4, p. 857.

## TRANSPORT NOTES

**New Light Vans.**—Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce a new range of 6 and 8-cwt. light commercial vans developed in parallel with the new Ford Escort small car range. Only 9 in. longer and 4 in. wider than Anglia 5 and 7-cwt. vans they replace, the new vans carry 1 cwt. more and are 9 cu. ft. greater in capacity. A 6-cwt. "basic" model is powered by a new 1,098-cc. engine. It has a top speed of 75 m.p.h.

## WILLS

MR. J. C. DREW, M.P.S., 15 Western Road, Deal, Kent, left £16,024 (£15,959 net).

MR. F. R. HARVEY, M.P.S., 44 High Street, Berkeley, Glos, left £8,562 (£7,695 net).

MR. A. HENRY, M.P.S., Ashwell, Park Avenue, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow, left estate in England and Scotland valued at £23,007.

MR. D. G. HUGHES, F.P.S., 48 High Street, Elgin, Morayshire, left estate in England, Scotland and abroad valued at £60,910.

MR. R. E. JEFFES, M.P.S., 206 Wells Road, Malvern Wells, Worcs, left £9,715 (£8,653 net).

MISS LUCY B. JESSON, 3 Church Hill Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1926, left £28,581 (£28,439 net).

MAJOR N. A. JOHNS, 44 Wilbury Road, Hove, Sussex, formerly a director of Berk, Ltd., left £65,694 (£42,897 net).

MR. A. LEESON, 121 Wilton Road, Shirley, Southampton, Hants, left £10,380 (£10,241 net).

MR. C. C. LOXLEY, M.P.S., Station Approach, West Byfleet, Surrey, left £37,693 (£36,781 net).

MR. G. C. MARTIN, M.P.S., 1 Thornhill Avenue, Wheatley Hills, Doncaster, Yorks, left £7,008 (£5,920 net).

MR. F. L. PLUMMER, 49 Woodville Gardens, London, W.5, late chairman of Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., left £42,579 (£40,526 net).

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—April 14-20

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer ...	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	6/180	5/150	7/210	4/120	4/120	4/120	3/90	1/30	3/90	4/120
Anadin ...	1/30	2/37	3/90	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	—	2/60
Anne French ...	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	7/49	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	5/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/29	2/14	—	—
Bunnies disposable nappies ...	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corvette ...	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cossack hairspray ...	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-creme ...	1/30	—	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Detol ...	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	1/45	1/45	—	—	—	—	—
Farleys rusks ...	7/105	—	7/105	—	12/162	—	—	—	7/105	7/105	—	—	7/105	—
Haze ...	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Jayne heat rollers ...	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland tablets ...	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nair ...	2/45	2/45	2/45	2/45	2/45	2/45	2/45	2/45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ostermilk and Farex ...	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-grip ...	—	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simpkin's JuiCees ...	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60